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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 27, 1872.

General Orders No. 76.

The changes in the uniform and dress of the Army recommended by the board of officers convened by paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 260, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, July 3, 1871, with certain modifications directed by the Secretary of War, having, in conformity with the 100th article of war, been approved by the President, are hereby adopted.

Descriptions of the different parts of the new uniform, with illustrative delineations, will, at as early a date as practicable, be distributed by the Adjutant-General, and will be strictly conformed to until further orders.

Officers of the Army may wear the new uniform from the date of the promulgation of this order; but they will be required to provide themselves before the 1st day of December, 1872, with every article thereof prescribed for them.

The new uniform prescribed for the enlisted men of the Army will be issued and worn by different organizations and commands as soon as it is received from the Quartermaster's Department, which, it is expected, will be not later than December 1, 1872.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

THE NEW UNIFORM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1872.

Hon. Wm. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, the board convened under Special Orders No. 260, July 3, 1871, for preparing a system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Army, has the honor to submit the following recommendations for a new uniform, dress, etc., for officers and enlisted men:

UNIFORM DRESS, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

No officer or soldier of the Army shall wear any other than the prescribed uniform when on duty.

COATS.

Full-Dress for Officers.

All officers shall wear a double-breasted frock coat of a dark blue cloth, the skirt to extend from one-half to three-fourths the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee.

For a General: Two rows of buttons on the breast, twelve in each row; placed by fours; the distance between each row five and one-half inches at top and three and one-half inches at bottom; stand-up collar, not less than one nor more than two inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom and slope thence up and backward at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs three inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with two buttons at the hip and one at the lower end of each side-edge, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; collars and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

For a Lieutenant-General: The same as for a general, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, on the breast, the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle groups by fours.

For a Major-General: The same as for a general, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, on the breast, placed by threes.

For a Brigadier-General: The same as for a general, except that there will be eight buttons in each row, on the breast, placed by pairs.

For a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major: The same as for a general, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, on the breast, placed at equal distances; collars and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat. The upper half of the cuffs to be ornamented with three double stripes of gold braid running the length of the cuff, pointed at their upper ends, and with a small button above the point of each stripe, according to pattern.

For a Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, and Additional Second Lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row, on the breast, and two stripes on the cuffs.

This coat shall be worn on all dress occasions, such as reviews, inspections, dress-parades, guards, and courts-martial. It will be habitually worn at battalion drills, except in hot weather, or when otherwise exceptionally directed by the commanding officer.

Undress for Officers.

For fatigues, marches, squad and company drills, and other drills when authorized by the commanding officer, and for ordinary wear: A sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge; falling collar; single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same as those worn on the dress coat; with black braid, extending from each button and button-hole back six inches and terminating in "herring-bone" loops.

The skirt to be of such length as to nearly reach the middle joint of the fingers when the arms hang naturally, and to be slashed at the hip on each side; a knot of black braid on the upper part of the cuff, according to pattern.

The shoulder-straps will be worn on the shoulders. Broad black braid binding around edge of coat.

For Chaplain: Plain frock coat with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring-

bone" of black braid around the buttons and button-holes.

The insignia of the highest brevet rank held by the officer will be embroidered on each side the collar of the dress and undress coat, commencing one inch from the opening in front.

COATS.

For Enlisted Men.

For infantry: Single-breasted, dark blue basque, according to pattern deposited in Quartermaster-General's Office, piped with sky blue; collar same height as for officers' coat, faced with sky blue cloth four inches back on each side, cut square to hook up close in front; number of regiment or badge of corps in yellow metal in middle of sky blue facing of collar on each side; skirt of coat on each side of opening behind to be faced with sky blue cloth, ornamented with four buttons, as per pattern. Two straps of dark blue cloth, piped with the same color as the facings, let into the waist seam on each side the coat and buttoning above the hip to sustain the waist-belt; shoulder straps of cloth the color of the facings let into the shoulder-seam and to button over the shoulder-belts at the collar-seam with one button; shoulder straps for engineer soldiers to be scarlet, piped with white.

For enlisted men of artillery, engineers, and ordnance: Same as for infantry, except that the facing shall be scarlet for artillery, scarlet and white for engineers, and crimson for ordnance.

For cavalry and light artillery: Same as for infantry, excepting that it is shorter in the skirt, and the facing upon the skirt put on differently, according to pattern in the Quartermaster-General's Office; facings for cavalry yellow, and for light artillery red.

Coats for musicians: Ornamented on the breast with braid same color as the facings, running from the button as now worn, the outer extremities terminating in "herring bones" and the braid returning back to the buttons.

Coats for hospital stewards: Same as for infantry, except the facings to be of emerald green.

Coats for ordnance sergeants: Same as for enlisted men of ordnance.

Whenever the dress coat is worn by enlisted men, it will invariably be buttoned up and hooked at the collar.

For fatigue purposes, for general wear, and on field service: A dark blue blouse of Navy flannel, with eight plaits on the breast and a band at the waist; skirt of same length as prescribed for the uniform coat; buttons the same; and the collar, cuffs, and plaits piped with cord according to the arm of service, and according to the pattern deposited in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

Blouses for winter wear to be lined.

Buttons.

The same as now worn for all officers and enlisted men.

Trousers.

For all officers of the general staff and staff corps: Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

For all regimental officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe one and one-half inches wide, welted at the edges; color that of facings of their respective arms, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

For chaplains: Plain black.

For enlisted men of all arms and of the Ordnance Department: Sky-blue mixture, pattern now worn; waistband three and a half inches wide, to button with two buttons in front; pockets in front, opening at top.

Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide, color of facings; and corporals to wear a stripe one-half inch wide, color of facings, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

For engineers: According to the pattern in Quartermaster-General's Office.

For ordnance sergeants: Crimson stripe, one inch and one-quarter wide.

For hospital stewards: Emerald green stripe, one inch and one-quarter wide.

One-third of the trousers of enlisted men issued on requisition shall be sent to posts out, but not made up. The material of each pair of trousers, with the buttons, thread, needles, and all necessary trimmings, shall be rolled up in a bundle, securely fastened, and marked with the size of the trousers.

Trousers for all mounted men to be re-inforced.

There shall be a 5th size, larger than No. 4.

Cravats.

For all officers: Black; the tie not to be visible at the opening of the collar.

Boots and Shoes.

For all officers: Shall be of black leather and come above the ankle.

For enlisted men of cavalry and light artillery: Boots, to come above the swell of the calf of the leg; shoes, Jefferson rights and lefts, according to pattern.

For enlisted men of artillery, infantry, engineers, and ordnance, and all other enlisted men: Jefferson rights and lefts, according to pattern.

Top-boots may be worn by mounted men.

Hat or Cap, (full dress.)

For general officers, officers of the general staff, and staff corps: Chapeau, according to pattern.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Black felt helmet, with gold cords and tassels, and gilt trimmings, according to pattern.

For all other officers: Of dark blue cloth, ornamented with gold braid and trimmings, according to pattern.

For enlisted men of light artillery and cavalry: Black felt helmet, same pattern as for officers, with cords and tassels of mohair—red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry. Helmet, ornamented with yellow metal trimmings, as per pattern.

For all other enlisted men: Of blue cloth, same pattern as for officers, ornamented with mohair braid of the same color as facings of the coat; trimmings of yellow metal, according to pattern.

Forage Cap.

For general officers: Of dark blue cloth, chasseur pattern, with black velvet band and badge in front.

For all other commissioned officers: Of dark blue cloth,

chasseur pattern, with badge of corps or regiment, in front, top of badge to be even with top of cap.

For all enlisted men: Of plain blue cloth, without braid, same pattern as for officers, with badge of corps or letter of company of yellow metal worn in front as for officers.

Forage Cap Badges.

For general officers: A gold embroidered wreath on black velvet ground, encircling the letters U. S. in silver old English characters.

For officers of the general staff and staff corps: Same as for general officers, with the exception of those for ordnance officers, which will have a gold embroidered shell and flame on black velvet ground.

For officers of engineers: A gold embroidered wreath of laurel and palm encircling a silver turreted castle on black velvet ground.

For officers of cavalry: Two gold embroidered sabres, crossed, edges upwards, on black velvet ground, with the number of the regiment in silver in the upper angle.

For officers of artillery: Two gold embroidered cannons, crossed, on black velvet ground, with the number of the regiment in silver at the intersection of the cross-cannon.

For officers of infantry: A gold embroidered bugle, on black velvet ground, with the number of the regiment in silver, within the bend.

Fatigue Hat.

For officers and enlisted men: Of black felt, according to pattern, to be worn only on fatigue duty and on marches or campaigns.

Plumes for Officers.

For general-in-chief: Three white ostrich feathers.

For other general officers, for officers of the general staff and staff corps: Three black ostrich feathers.

For all regimental officers of foot artillery and infantry: Of cocks' feathers, to rise five inches above the top of the cap, front feathers to reach the visor, rear feathers to reach the top of the cap, with gilt ball and socket; color of plume to be red for artillery and white for infantry.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Horse-hair plume; gilt ball and sockets, plume to be long enough to reach the front edge of the visor of the helmet; color of plume to be red for light artillery and yellow for cavalry.

Plumes and Pompons for Enlisted Men.

For artillery: Red pompon, pattern shape; ball and socket of yellow metal.

For infantry: White pompon, same shape and with same ball and socket as for artillery.

For ordnance: Crimson pompon; same ball and socket as for artillery.

For engineer troops: Red pompon, with white top; same ball and socket as for artillery.

For light artillery: Red; and for cavalry, yellow horse-hair plume, same size and length as for officers.

Spurs.

For all mounted officers: Yellow metal or gilt.

For all mounted men: Of yellow metal, plain surface.

Gloves.

For general officers, officers of general staff, and staff corps: Buff or white gauntlets or gloves.

For field officers of artillery, cavalry, and infantry; for officers of light artillery and cavalry: White gauntlets or gloves. All other officers white gloves.

For all enlisted men: Of white Berlin, to be issued as clothing.

Sash.

For general officers: Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

Sword Belt.

For all officers: A waist belt, not less than one and one-half nor more than two inches wide, with slings of the same material as the belt, with a hook attached to the belt on which to hang the sword.

The belt to be worn outside the full-dress coat and underneath the undress sack.

For general officers: Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, as per pattern now worn.

For all field officers: One broad stripe of gold lace on black enamelled leather, according to pattern.

For all officers of the general staff and staff corps below the rank of field officers: Four stripes of gold, interwoven with black silk, lined with black enamelled leather, according to pattern.

For company officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Four stripes of gold lace, interwoven with silk of the same color as the facings of their arms of service, and lined with enamelled leather of the same color as the silk.

On undress duty, marches, and campaigns, officers may wear a plain black leather belt underneath the undress sack coat.

For all non-commissioned officers: Plain black leather.

Sword Belt-plate.

For all officers and enlisted men: Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with a raised bright rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "Arms of the United States;" eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum" upon the scroll; stars also of silver, according to pattern.

Sword and Scabbard.

General officers: Straight sword, gilt hilt, silver grip; brass or steel scabbard, same as now worn.

For officers of light artillery and cavalry: Sabre and scabbard as now worn, and according to pattern in Ordnance Department.

For officers of the Pay and Medical Departments: Small sword and scabbard, according to pattern in the Surgeon-General's Office, as now worn.

For all other officers: Same as the small, straight sword now worn by the officers of the general staff, and according to pattern in the Ordnance Department.

The sword and sword-belt will be worn upon all occasions of duty except stable and fatigue.

When not on military duty, officers may wear swords of honor, or the prescribed sword, with a scabbard, gilt, or of leather with gilt mountings.

Scarf Knot.

For general officers: Gold cord, with acorn end.
For all other officers: Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassel, as now worn.

Epaulet.

For the General of the Army: Of gold, with solid crescent; device—four silver embroidered stars, the largest one and one-half inches in diameter, placed in the centre of the crescent; the others respectively, one and one-quarter, one and one-eighth, and one inch in diameter, placed on the strap longitudinally and equidistant, ranging in order of size from the crescent.

For a lieutenant-general: Same as for general, omitting the smallest star.

For a major-general: Same as for a general, omitting the two smallest stars, and the smaller of the two remaining stars placed in the centre of the strap.

For a brigadier-general: Same as for a general, omitting all but the largest star.

Shoulder Knots.

For officers of the general staff below the grade of brigadier-general: Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on black cloth ground; insignia of rank and letters of corps embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern; an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder knot and permanently attached thereto, according to pattern.

For officers of other staff corps: Same as for officers of the general staff without the aiguillette.

For officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Of the same pattern as for engineers, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

For regimental adjutants: Of the same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with the aiguillettes attached as for officers of the general staff.

Insignia of Rank on Shoulder Knots.

For a colonel: A silver embroidered eagle.

For a lieutenant-colonel: Two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a major: Two gold embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a captain: Two silver embroidered bars at each end of pad.

For a first lieutenant: One silver embroidered bar at each end of pad.

For a second lieutenant: Plain.

For an additional second lieutenant: Same as second lieutenant.

Shoulder Straps.

For the General of the Army: Dark blue cloth, one and three-eighths inch wide by four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-fourth of an inch wide; four silver embroidered stars of five rays, placed equidistant.

For a lieutenant-general: The same as for the general, except that there will be three silver embroidered stars of five rays, one star on the centre of the strap, and one on each side, equidistant between the centre and outer edge of the strap, the centre star to be the largest.

For all major-generals: The same as for the lieutenant-general, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the centre of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

For a brigadier-general: The same as for a major-general, except that there will be one star instead of two; the centre of the star to be equidistant from the outer edge of the embroidery on the ends of the strap.

For a colonel: The same size as for a major-general, and bordered in like manner with an embroidery of gold; a silver embroidered spread eagle on the centre of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch, and in the left a bundle of arrows; an es-cutecheon on the breast, as represented in the arms of the United States. Cloth of the strap as follows: for the general staff and staff corps, dark blue; artillery, scarlet; infantry, sky blue; cavalry, yellow.

For a lieutenant-colonel: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle and introducing a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a major: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing a gold embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end border of the strap.

For a captain: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end two silver embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, the distance between them and from the border equal to the width of the border.

For a first lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle, and introducing at each end one silver embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to its width.

For a second lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, according to corps, omitting the eagle.

For a brevet second lieutenant: The same as for a second lieutenant.

Officers serving in the field may dispense with the prescribed insignia of rank on their horse equipments, and may wear overcoats of the same color and shape as those of the enlisted men of their command, and omit epaulet shoulder knots, or other prominent marks likely to attract the fire of sharpshooters; but all officers must wear the prescribed buttons, stripes, and shoulder straps, to indicate their corps and rank.

The shoulder strap will be worn whenever the epaulet and shoulder knot are not.

Chevrons.

The rank of non-commissioned officers will be marked by chevrons upon both sleeves of the uniform coat and overcoat, above the elbow, of cloth of the same color as the facings of the uniform coat, divided into bars a half inch wide by black silk stitching, except for Engineers, which will be white stitching and piped with white, points down, and according to new patterns in quartermaster-general's office, as follows:—

For a Sergeant-Major: Three bars and an arc.

For a Quartermaster-Sergeant: Three bars and a tie of three bars.

For a Principal Musician: Three bars and a bugle.

For an Ordnance Sergeant: Three bars and a star.

For a Hospital Steward: A half chevron of emerald green cloth one and three-fourths inches wide, piped with yellow

cloth, running obliquely downward from the outer to the inner seam of the sleeve, and at an angle of about thirty degrees with a horizontal, and in the centre a "caduceus" two inches long, the head toward the outer seam of the sleeve.

For a First Sergeant: Three bars and a lozenge.

For a Battalion or Company Quartermaster-Sergeant: Three bars and a tie of one bar.

For a Sergeant: Three bars.

For a Corporal: Two bars.

For a Pioneer: Two crossed hatchets of cloth, same color and material as the facings of the uniform coat, to be sewed on each arm, above the elbow, in the place indicated for a chevron (those of a corporal to be just above and resting on the chevron), the head of the hatchet upward, its edge outward, of the following dimensions, viz:—

Handle, four and one-half inches long, one-fourth to one-third of an inch wide.

Hatchet, two inches long, one inch wide at the edge.

To indicate service: All non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the uniform coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron, one-half inch wide, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff, and one-half inch above the point of the cuff, to be of the same color as the edging on the coat.

In like manner an additional half chevron, above and parallel to the first, for every subsequent term of enlistment and faithful service. Distance between each chevron one-fourth of an inch.

Service in war will be indicated by a white stripe on each side of the chevron for artillery, and a red stripe for all other corps, the stripe to be one-eighth of an inch wide.

Overcoat.

For general officers: Of dark blue cloth, closing by means of four frog buttons of black silk and loops of black silk cord: cord down the breast and at the throat by a long loop "a echelle," without tassel or plate, on the left side, and a black silk frog button on the right; cord for the loops fifteen hundredths of an inch in diameter; back, a single piece, slit up from the bottom from fifteen inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons, and button-holes cut in a concealed flap; collar of the same color and material of the coat, rounded at the edges, and to stand or fall; when standing, to be about five inches high; sleeves loose, of a single piece and round at the bottom, without cuff or slit; lining, woollen; around the front and lower borders, the edges of the pockets, the edges of the sleeves, collar, and slit in the back, a flat braid of black silk one-half an inch wide; and around each frog button on the breast a knot two and one-quarter inches in diameter, of black silk cord, seven hundredths of an inch in diameter, arranged according to drawing; cape of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the cuff of the coat sleeve when the arm is extended; coat to extend down the leg from six to eight inches below the knee, according to height.

To indicate rank: There will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, arranged according to drawing, and composed of five braids, double knot.

For all other officers: Dark blue double-breasted coat, with a cape, made to detach from the coat and fall to the tips of the fingers when the arm and hand are extended; the tails of the coat for mounted officers to reach half way between the knee and the sole of the foot; for dismounted officers, three inches below the knee.

The coat to have seven buttons on each breast of the same-pattern as those on the uniform coat. The insignia of rank on the sleeve, as follows, viz:—

Colonel, five braids, single knot.

Lieutenant-colonel, four braids, single knot.

Major, three braids, single knot.

Captain, two braids, single knot.

First lieutenant, one braid, single knot.

Second lieutenant and additional second lieutenant without braid.

On the frontier and campaign, officers may wear the soldier's overcoat, with the insignia of rank on the sleeve.

For enlisted men of all arms: Of sky blue cloth of the pattern now used in the mounted service.

Other Articles of Clothing and Equipments.

Flannel shirt, drawers, stockings, and stable-frock: The same as now furnished.

Stable-frocks for mounted men: Of white cotton, made loose and extending well down to the knee, without sleeve or body lining; to button in front.

Blanket: Woollen, gray, with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be seven feet long and five and a half feet wide, and to weigh at least five pounds; to be made of wool; the blanket now issued to troops in California to be the standard.

Canvas overalls for engineer soldiers: Of white cotton; one garment to cover the whole of the body above the waist—the breast, the shoulders, and the arms; sleeves loose, to allow free play of the arms, with a narrow wristband buttoning with one button; overalls to fasten at the neck behind with two buttons, and at the waist behind with buckle and tongue.

For cavalry and light artillery: White cotton overalls, to cover only the waist. These overalls are to be worn at all stable duties.

Sets of stencil plates of letters and numbers of two sizes, (inch and half inch,) for making equipments, etc., shall be furnished by the quartermaster's department to each company commander and regimental adjutant.

A band will wear the uniform of the regiment or corps to which it belongs. The commanding officer may, at the expense of the corps, sanctioned by the council of Administration, make such additions in ornaments as he may judge proper.

Signal Service.

The Uniform of the general staff for the chief signal officer. The uniform of the enlisted men of the signal service shall be as follows:—

The cavalry uniform, except that the trimmings and facings be orange instead of yellow, bearing a device on the sleeve of the coat, as follows: crossed signal flags, red and white on dark blue cloth; size of flags three-fourths of an inch square; length of staff three inches, after the pattern in the office of the chief signal officer of the Army. This device to be worn by the non-commissioned officers above the chevrons; by privates of the first class on both arms; and by privates of the second class on the left arm only, in the same position as the chevron of non-commissioned officers.

Tents according to pattern in Quartermaster-General's office.]

Horse Furniture.—For General Officers and the General Staff.

Housing for general officers: To be worn over the saddle; of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighths wide, the inner row two inches and one-fourth; to be made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and forehands, and to bear on each flank corner the following ornaments, distinctive of rank, to wit:—

For the general of the Army: A gold embroidered spread eagle and four stars.

For a lieutenant-general: A gold embroidered eagle and three stars.

For major-generals: A gold embroidered spread eagle and two stars.

For brigadier-generals, a gold embroidered spread eagle and one star.

Saddle cloth for general staff officers, and officers of staff corps: Dark blue cloth, of sufficient length to cover the saddle and holsters, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace one inch wide.

For all other officers: Dark blue felt, according to pattern; worn under the saddle and trimmed around the edges with cloth one and one-half inches wide, color as follows:—

Infantry, sky blue.

Artillery, scarlet.

Cavalry, yellow.

For infantry, cavalry, and horse equipments, knapsacks, haversacks, etc., and tools and materials for cavalry, according to patterns in ordnance office. See ordnance memoranda No. 13, and general orders No. 60, war department, series of 1872.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The uniform of the professors and sword master at the West Point Military Academy shall be the same as now worn, excepting they will be permitted to wear the dark blue sack coat prescribed for Army officers, with the buttons of the general staff to be worn on both coats.

For Cadets.

The same uniform as now worn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whenever the full-dress coat is worn by officers on duty the prescribed epaulets or shoulder knots will be attached. Sashes will no longer be worn by officers below the grade of brigadier-general, or by non-commissioned officers.

Officers when not on duty are permitted to wear a buff, white, or blue vest, with the small button prescribed for them.

When the trousers and flannel shirts now in store shall have been issued or otherwise disposed of, the troops serving in warm climates will, upon requisitions approved by commanding officers, be supplied with those articles of a lighter texture, but of the same material, cut, and color as those furnished the other troops of the Army.

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. MARCY, Inspector-General and Pres. of Board.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1872. }

The uniform, dress, etc., herein described, having been approved by the President of the United States, and adopted, is published for the information of all concerned, and will from the 1st of December, 1872, constitute the uniform of the Army of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending July 29, 1872.

Tuesday, July 23.

Discharged.—Privates James Corcoran and Joseph Adolph, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery.

Transferred.—Private John H. McLaughlin, Company D, Third Infantry, to Company M, Sixth Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Fifth Artillery are hereby announced:

To take effect August 1, 1872—First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Jr., from Light Battery F to Battery L; First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, from Battery L to Light Battery F.

To take effect October 1, 1872—First Lieutenant Charles Morris, from Battery K to Light Battery F; First Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, from Light Battery F to Battery K; Second Lieutenant D. S. Denison, from Battery K to Light Battery F; Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett, from Light Battery F to Battery K; Second Lieutenant David D. Johnson, from Light Battery F to Battery G. The officers thus transferred, except such as may be on permanent detached duty, will join their proper stations when their respective transfers take effect.

The resignation of Captain William D. Fuller, Twenty-first Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 23, 1872.

The leave of absence granted Captain E. M. Coates, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 137, June 18, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John H. Calef, Second Artillery, in Special Orders No. 84, May 17, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles W. Burrows, Third Artillery.

Wednesday, July 24.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 132, June 24, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended thirty days.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Thursday the 25th inst.]

Friday, July 26.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant C. W. Harrold, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 143, July 8, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended sixty days.

Discharged.—Recruit Edwin B. Green, General Service U. S. Army.

Saturday, July 27.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, one hundred and fifty recruits to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer, Seventeenth Infantry, for assignment to his regiment.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James H. Spencer, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 139, July 3, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended thirty days.

Transferred.—Principal Musicians Frederick Reynolds and James Beighley, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Infantry, and Corporal James Condon, Battery A, First Artillery, to the General Service U. S. Army.

Discharged.—Musician Robert Mannle, field musicians U. S. Military Academy.

Monday, July 29.

Discharged.—Private Samuel P. Brady, Company A, Seventh Cavalry; Private William T. Carliel, Battery C, Fourth Artillery; First Class Private Joseph Hurd, Ordnance detachment U. S. Army; Private Joseph H. Friedlander, alias Joseph H. Bloom, band of Third Infantry.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company G, Twenty-first Infantry, from Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Fort Lapwai, I. T.
Company B, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort McRae, N. M., to Fort Stanton, N. M.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1872.

Circular No. 88.

Under the act of 15th May, 1872, enlisted men on duty as clerks in the several bureaus of the War Department and at division and department headquarters cannot receive their clothing money until discharge.

BENJ. ALVORD, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Payment of Troops.—Major George L. Febiger, chief paymaster of the department, July 22 was ordered to Oxford and Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas, for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those posts, after which he will return to his proper station in New Orleans, La.

Baton Rouge.—A General Court-martial met at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 29. Detail for the court: Colonel C. H. Smith, Captain James H. Bradford, First Lieutenants Richard Vance and Charles P. Hall, and Second Lieutenants Warren R. Dunton, John A. Payne, and George K. Spencer, Nineteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted First Lieutenant H. M. Kendall July 23. Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Henry P. Kingsbury, July 25.

Third Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of thirty days, was granted First Lieutenant J. M. Lancaster July 24.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Second Lieutenant O. D. Ladley has been ordered to report in person at department headquarters for detail as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence to the Joint Commission for the survey of the boundary line along the forty-ninth parallel, has been ordered.

S. O. No. 63, c. s., headquarters Fort Stevenson, D. T., directed Acting Assistant Surgeon C. C. Arms, U. S. A., to proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, and report thence to department headquarters for further orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon Arms, July 18 was ordered from Sioux City to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, reporting at headquarters Department of the Missouri, for further orders.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted Second Lieutenant F. L. Davies, to take effect at such time as his post commander may indicate after October 31, 1872.

Protection on the N. P. R. R.—In obedience to telegraphic instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, of June 29, two escorts were in readiness on or before July 20, for the protection of engineering parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad, one from the Missouri crossing, Dakota Territory, to the Yellowstone river, at or near the mouth of Powder river, and return, the other from Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, down the Yellowstone to or near the mouth of Powder river, and return via the Mussel Shell river. The escort will consist of: The battalion of six companies of the Eighth Infantry, en route to Fort Rice via the Missouri river, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth Infantry, in command. A battalion of three companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Rice, Major R. E. A. Crofton, Seventeenth Infantry, in command. A battalion of three companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, two of the companies to be taken from Fort Randall, the other from Fort Sully, the senior captain present in command. Such detachment of mounted infantry as the resources of Forts Sully and Rice will enable the commander of the escort to organize. A detachment sufficient to man at least two Gatling guns. This detachment may be increased to the proper strength to man four Gatlings, if, in the judgment of the commander of the escort, that number be required. The

guns, equipments, harness, etc., may be drawn from either Forts Randall, Sully, or Rice, as may be best. Such detachment of Indian scouts as can be organized from those available at Forts Rice, Totten, and Wadsworth. The commanding officers of the two last-named posts were directed to send one-half of the number available from their respective commands, to report at Fort Rice not later than July 20. The commanding officer of Fort Rice was directed to detail such number of his scouts as in his judgment could be spared for the duty. Should the number thus assembled be insufficient for the service of the expedition, the commander of the escort was authorized to hire such number of additional scouts and hunters as in his judgment was required. Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the escort hereinbefore constituted. Surgeon J. P. Wright, Assistant Surgeon H. E. Tilton, and Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. Hillard, U. S. A., are assigned to duty with the escort. The assignment of Assistant Surgeon Tilton was made in accordance with telegraphic authority from the War Department. Two ambulances were authorized for the use of the sick of the command, one to be supplied from Fort Sully, the other from Fort Rice.

The escort hereinbefore constituted and provided is directed to return to Fort Rice in time to permit the troops composing it to be put en route thence to their respective winter quarters by boat, at "not later than the 31st of October." If the time of return is delayed beyond that date it must be in consequence of unforeseen circumstances arising during the expedition, constituting an emergency justifying the commander in departing from general instructions.

Upon the arrival of the escort at Fort Rice, returning, the commander will give the necessary orders for putting the companies and detachments composing it en route to their respective destinations; will supervise their speedy departure, and then resume his station at Fort Sully, whence he will submit a full report of the operations of his command.

The battalion of the Eighth Infantry was ordered to Sioux City, where it received further orders from department headquarters for its subsequent movements. Assistant Surgeon Tilton was ordered to accompany this battalion as far as Sioux City, where he will be relieved from duty with it, and will proceed without delay to New York city, reporting at headquarters Department of the East for further orders. All other officers, companies, and detachments composing the escort, and the means of transportation furnished to it, will be returned to the respective garrisons and depots from which they were drawn.

The second of the escorts mentioned was directed to be organized at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, under the supervision and direction of Colonel John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, commanding District of Montana. Major E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, was directed to command the escort, which consisted of all the available cavalry at Fort Ellis, supplemented by sufficient infantry from Fort Shaw to render its effective strength not less than four hundred men. Colonel Gibbon was empowered, as district commander, to call upon the transportation contractor, on the "Montana route," for the supply of such means of transportation for the use of the escort as were required in addition to the public transportation spared from the posts in the district, and which he was authorized to assemble.

The district commander assigned two medical officers and one hospital steward from his command for duty with the escort, and provided two ambulances for the use of the sick, one to be taken from Fort Shaw, the other from Fort Ellis. Necessary medicines, medical stores, and instruments were ordered to be drawn either at Fort Shaw or Fort Ellis, on the requisition of the senior medical officer.

The escort hereinbefore constituted is authorized and expected to remain in the field with the engineering party for whose protection it is organized, as long as its services may be required, subject only to the condition that the troops shall not be exposed to any unnecessary or unusual hardships arising from cold weather in the late autumn or early winter. The commanding officer must be the judge of the length of time the escort can properly remain in the field, and will be held responsible that the above-mentioned condition is fulfilled. On the return of the expedition to the settlements, the commander will give the necessary orders and instructions for returning the troops, medical officers, means of transportation, and material, to the respective stations and depots from which they were drawn; will put everything en route, and will then resume his station at Fort Ellis, whence he will render a full report of the operations of his command. To provide for garrisoning Fort Ellis during the absence of the escort constituted by the preceding paragraph of these orders, the commanding officer of the District of Montana has been authorized to make use of one-half of the company of infantry now in camp at Flat Head Pass, Montana Territory. If in his opinion this force is insufficient for the purpose, he will strengthen it as much as in his judgment is necessary by a detachment from Fort Shaw.

Winter Quarters and Changes of Stations.—The following announcement of stations of companies of the Seventeenth Infantry for winter quarters, and changes of stations of companies of the Twentieth Infantry for the same purpose, is made: Four companies, regimental headquarters, and band of the Seventeenth, will garrison Fort Rice. There will be at Grand River and Cheyenne Agencies two companies each; one at Fort Totten, and one (hunted) at "Otter Crossing," on the Northern Pacific railroad, near the Missouri river. Supplies for this company will be drawn from time to time, as required, from Fort McKean. The regimental commander will designate the companies for Fort Totten and "Otter Crossing" respectively, subject to the approval of the department commander. Captain Patterson's company (A), of the Twentieth Infantry, will be brought in from Fort Totten to take post at Fort Abernethy. Captain Stanley's company (D) will take post

at Fort Wadsworth; Captain Thomas's company (C), at Fort Snelling; and Captain Fletcher's company (E), at Fort Totten. The company of the Seventeenth Infantry designated for station at Fort Totten during the winter will be sent to that post immediately after the return to Fort Rice of the escort constituted by S. O. No. 142, c. s., from department headquarters. Transportation for its movement will be furnished under the direction of the commanding officer Middle District from the public train now with the escort. Subsequent orders will issue from department headquarters designating the dates for commencement of the remainder of the movements indicated.

Fort Cross, D. T.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Cross, D. T., August 10. Detail for the court: Captain H. G. Thomas, Twentieth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army; Captains J. C. Bates and J. H. Patterson, and First Lieutenants W. R. Maize and Alexander Wishart, and Second Lieutenant W. W. Wood, Twentieth Infantry. First Lieutenant S. E. Carnecross, Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Sixth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days July 24 was granted Captain H. S. Hawkins, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of sixty days.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Major W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of Dakota, July 26.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Francis Clarke, Twenty-second Infantry, July 26, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

HAVING reported, from leave of absence, at headquarters Department of the Missouri, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Lyon, U. S. A., was ordered, July 25, to proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, and report, upon arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty. When the detachment of recruits now under orders for the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry passes Fort Hays, he will join it for duty, and accompany it to Santa Fe, N. M., from which point he will proceed to his proper station.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon C. C. Arms, U. S. Army, having reported at Department Headquarters, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of Dakota, July 24 was ordered to Fort Lyon, C. T., reporting, upon arrival, to the Commanding Officer for duty.

Sixth Cavalry.—So much of S. O. No. 113, c. s., from department headquarters as orders First Lieutenant H. P. Perrine to join his proper company has been amended to read that Lieutenant Perrine will remain at the headquarters of his regiment until the return from leave of absence of First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, when Lieutenant Perrine will comply with the above-mentioned order. Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, July 19 was granted First Lieutenant J. H. Sands. A telegraphic order from the Department of the Missouri of July 19 directed the commanding officer Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, to send Troop M, Sixth Cavalry, to Maxwell's Ranch, New Mexico, and authorized him to retain ten men of the troop at Fort Lyon. At a meeting of the officers of the Sixth Cavalry, stationed in camp near Fort Hays, Kansas, on the 8th day of July, 1872, of which Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Neill, lieutenant-colonel Sixth Cavalry, commanding, was president, and First Lieutenant H. P. Perrine, Sixth Cavalry, acting adjutant, was secretary, the following preambles and resolutions were submitted and adopted.

Whereas, In his divine will it hath pleased Almighty God to take from us First Lieutenant William I. Reese, Sixth Cavalry, who departed this life in Nashville, Tenn., on the 20th day of June, after suffering a long and painful illness; be it

Resolved, That in thus narrowing our circle and removing from his sphere of usefulness in the very youth of his life our brother officer and friend, we humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things for the best, and express our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased assuring them of the high regard in which we held their son and brother.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also for publication in the Nashville Union and American, and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Resolved, That the officers of the regiment shall wear a badge of mourning upon the left arm for a period of thirty days.

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence to remove from our midst First Lieutenant William A. Northwick, late Sixth Cavalry, who departed this life at Fort Lyon, Colorado, on the 12th day of June, 1872: (Of congestion of the brain superinduced by a severe injury received a short time previous by being thrown from his horse.) Be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to this decree of His Divine Will in thus removing from our circle our brother officer and friend, who is cut off in the noonday of his life, and we express our heartfelt sympathy to the aged parents and relatives of the deceased, assuring them that though he died far away from home, kind and sorrowing friends tenderly cared for him in his illness and tearfully consigned his body to its last resting place here on earth.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, to the First City Troop of Philadelphia, and also for publication in the Philadelphia Press, and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Resolved, That the officers of the regiment shall wear a badge of mourning upon the left arm for a period of thirty days.

THOS. H. NEILL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, President.

H. P. PERRINE,

First Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, Acting Adjutant, Secretary.

Twenty-third Infantry.—First Lieutenant L. R. Stille, Twenty-third Infantry, was ordered July 26 to turn over the detachment of recruits under his charge to the commanding officer Fifth Infantry, and return to New York city.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, has been relieved from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at Santa Fe, N. M., and First Lieutenant J. P. Willard, Fifteenth Infantry, detailed as member.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Assistant Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. Army, July 26, to

take effect from the date of his leaving Fort Hays, Kansas.

Fort Dodge, Kansas.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. Leing, U. S. Army, having reported in person at department headquarters, July 20 was ordered to Fort Dodge, Kansas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty.

Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo.—A General Court-martial met at the cavalry depot, St. Louis, Missouri, July 29. Detail for the court: Major B. A. Clements, surgeon U. S. A.; Captains E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., Myles Moylan, Seventh Cavalry, C. E. NeSmith, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenants J. M. Bell, Seventh Cavalry, P. D. Vroom, Jr., Third Cavalry. First Lieutenant Oscar Elting, Third Cavalry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

First Lieutenant Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department, having reported to the commanding general, in obedience to instructions from the Chief of Ordnance, July 9 relieved Captain John R. McGinniss, Ordnance Department, in the duties of chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Platte, and in command of the ordnance depot, Omaha, who was relieved from duty in this department July 16, and ordered to comply with the provisions of S. O. No. 144, c. s., from the War Department.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, Medical Department, July 20.

Spotted Tail and his band had an interview with General Walker, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, July 26, at the Interior Department, Secretary Delano being absent in North Carolina. The band being introduced, Spotted Tail proceeded, through the interpreter, to state the special object of his visit, to tell the Great Father that he and his braves had selected a fine location on the White river for a reservation, and that they would leave Nebraska and go upon it. He complained that the promises made by General Harney, and the stipulations of the treaty of 1868 had not been fulfilled, and hoped that now they were going on to this new reservation the horses, cows, and oxen would be furnished, and he appealed to the commissioner to see that they were delivered. He said he wanted good American horses, not wild horses, so that they would be of some use to his people. He also wanted guns and about 200 rifles to defend themselves from other Indians if anything happened. There was no danger in giving them to him he said, for he had made a good peace, and shook hands forever. He also wanted revolvers for the young men to run buffaloes with when they go upon their fall hunt, and the necessary ammunition. He wanted several more traders appointed, as competition gave more and better goods at less prices. From this time, he said, he wanted all the promises made to his people put in writing. There was so much fraud practised upon them that they got but half the goods sent them by the Great Father. Spotted Tail expressed the satisfaction they felt at the manner in which they had been treated here, but said he desired to return to his people as soon as possible, as they were anxious to know the result of his visit to the Great Father. He asked that Jule Coffee might be appointed a trader at once, and said that he would name others hereafter. General Walker said he was glad to hear the words of Spotted Tail, and that his tribe had decided to go on the reservation on the White river, where they would never be disturbed, and where they could build their homes. He promised that every provision of the treaty of 1868 should be carried out. When they got upon their new reservation each man of the tribe should have a deed in black and white of one acre of land that should always be his. The horses, cows, and cattle promised should also be sent to them. He also promised to comply with the wish of Spotted Tail, and appoint Jule Coffee a trader. The department knew him, and believed him to be a good man. He also promised arms, but said they would only be given to the old braves who were known to be good Indians, as the young warriors might not make a proper use of them. He praised the White river reservation which they had selected, which had good water and plenty of wood, and urged them to pick out the very best location there, as they would not be moved again. The conference then ended with the understanding that Iron Shell and Swift Bear would be heard in relation to certain other matters.

Eighth Infantry.—Colonel J. V. Bomford July 11 was assigned temporarily to the duty of acting assistant inspector-general of this department. He, however, still continued to exercise the command of his regiment. Until the arrival of the six companies of the regiment now in the Department of Dakota, the headquarters of the regiment will be established in Omaha, Neb., quarters for the commissioned and non-commissioned staff and band of the regiment being provided at Omaha Barracks.

Third Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Geo. A. Drew was ordered, July 23, to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., in obedience to subpoena from the judge-advocate of the General Court-martial now in session at that place. When his attendance shall be no longer required before the court, Lieutenant Drew will return to his station at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

First Lieutenant Joseph Lawson was ordered to proceed with a detachment of one hundred and fifty recruits and seventeen selected recruits, for Third Cavalry, to Fort McPherson, Neb.

Fort Sanders.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Sanders, W. T., August 1, 1872. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley, Ninth Infantry; Captain Andrew S. Burt, Ninth Infantry; Captain H. E. Noyes, Second Cavalry; Captain Alexander Sutorius, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant George E. Ford, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant William E. Hoffman, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant James McB. Stembel, Ninth Infantry. Cap-

tain Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K., Q. M. Department, judge-advocate.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Company C, Fourteenth Infantry, was relieved, July 23, from duty at Cheyenne Depot, and will take post at Fort D. A. Russell. The guard at the depot will hereafter be taken from citizen employees of the Quartermaster's Department.

Assistant Surgeon John N. Coonan was ordered, July 23, to proceed to North Platte Station and relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Lauderdale, who will proceed without delay to Omaha Barracks, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

Thirteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., August 1, 1872. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Henry A. Morrow; Captains Nathan W. Osborne and Robert Nugent; First Lieutenants H. G. Cavanaugh, Henry M. McCawley, William Auman, Jesse C. Chance. Captain William M. Waterbury, judge-advocate.

Fort Fred. Steele.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., July 31, 1872. Detail for the court: Captain E. W. Clift, Thirteenth Infantry; Captain Thomas B. Dewees, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant Gustavus M. Bascom, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Martin E. O'Brien, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Hayden De Lany, Ninth Infantry. First Lieutenant Henry C. Pratt, Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Indian Depredations.—In General Orders, dated July 24, General Ord, commanding department says: "Reports of scouts and expeditions will contain all reliable information obtainable concerning the resources of new and unsettled districts passed over by the troops. Such reports will be furnished, complete or in part, to the local press near headquarters, for publication, and officers making them will receive credit accordingly. Before sending troops to pursue Indians charged with stealing or killing stock post commanders will satisfy themselves that there is good reason to believe the offence has been committed, and that proper care has been taken to watch the stock, or, at frequent intervals, to identify it as present. Complaints will not be considered reliable when made by owners, whose stock run at large over great distances, without herders or proper care. Commanders will have this order circulated, so that stock owners in the vicinity of their respective posts may know its import."

Leaves of Absence.—Leaves of absence to members of this command will take effect from the dates upon which officers holding them pass beyond the limits of the department, and will terminate from the dates of their return within its boundaries.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, leaves July 19 for Fort Stockton, Texas, joins Company I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and marches by way of Forts Concho, Griffin, and Richardson, Texas, to Fort Gibson. The two companies will be furnished with seven wagons and one ambulance. Acting Assistant Surgeon Dorsey, U. S. Army, is ordered to accompany the command, as per Special Orders No. 113, headquarters Department of Texas. The following is the list of officers on duty with the companies transferred to Fort Gibson: Company I—Captain G. Lawson, commanding company; First Lieutenant D. B. Wilson, acting assistant quartermaster; Second Lieutenant Patrick Kelliher, on duty with company. Company C—First Lieutenant Jacob Pauliss, commanding company; Captain C. F. Robe (Company C), lately promoted, not yet joined, absent at Fort Bliss, Texas, on detached service.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdqrs, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brig.-Gen. J. McDowell: Hdqrs., cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending July 30, 1872: Captain E. L. Warner, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant Sedgwick Pratt, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant Carl F. Falvey, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant Thos. B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon F. Le B. Monroe, U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for thirty days July 29 was granted Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. Army, provided he makes an arrangement—satisfactory to the commanding officer Fort Preble, Me.—for furnishing medical attendance during his absence.

Fort Preble, Me.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Preble, Me., August 1. Detail for the court: Major G. P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Captains W. L. Haskin, First Artillery; H. F. Brewerton, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants G. V. Weir, G. W. Crabb, W. B. McCallum, Second Lieutenant R. A. Ives, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First Artillery, acting judge-advocate of the Department, is appointed judge-advocate.

Fourth Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain M. P. Miller, July 25.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 29. Detail for the court: Captains H. W. Closson, A. M. Randall, W. L. Haskin, First Lieutenants Thomas Ward, Jr., D. Wheeler, Second Lieutenants H. W. Hubbell, Jr., C. L. Best, Jr., First Artillery. Second Lieutenant D. M. Taylor, First Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

David's Island, N. Y. H., lately occupied by the Eighth Infantry, is at present inhabited by a few persons engaged by Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster Department East, to watch the property, etc.

First Artillery.—An Associated Press despatch from Fortress Monroe, Va., July 27, 1872, reports that the particulars of a cold-blooded murder, committed there

some three months ago, have just come to light. The troops were paid off in April last, and quite a number of soldiers got on a spree. Among the number was First Sergeant Baker, of Battery G, First Artillery. On his way to the fortress from Mill Creek, a town situated about a mile west of the fortress, and abounding in groceries, he was followed by two white men and a colored man, who, supposing he had considerable money in his possession, formed a plan to rob him. One of the white men is known as "Buck Smith," a Hampton oysterman; the names of the others are not given. On reaching a secluded part of the road one of the robbers struck Baker a terrible blow, killing him instantly. They then searched his pockets, but as the negro stated on the examination, they "didn't find a damned cent." Thereupon they dragged the body down to the beach and buried it under an old wharf. It appears that they subsequently came over from Hampton in a boat, on a dark night, some three or four weeks afterward, and dug up the body, setting it adrift in the Roads, hoping that the tide would carry it out to sea. The body was found on the beach, near the steamboat wharf, a few days afterwards, and properly interred. When the body was found the general opinion was that Baker had been accidentally drowned, and if any marks of violence were found on his body it was carefully kept from the public. Some of the Sergeant's comrades, suspecting that all was not right, have been on the alert for a clue to his mysterious death. One of them being in Hampton the other day on business fell in with a colored man who was very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced tantalizing him. The colored man got angry, and told the soldier if he did not shut up he would be served as Sergeant Baker had been served. He then questioned the colored man, who was just drunk enough to tell him all he knew. The matter was brought before Justice McDevitt, of Hampton, who issued warrants for their arrest. Buck Smith was arrested for the murder, while the colored man, Tom Jefferson, is held as a witness. Both men are now in jail and will be kept there until the trial takes place.

Fort Niagara, N. Y.—Assistant Surgeon John H. Bartholf, U. S. Army, having reported at Department Headquarters, in compliance with S. O. No. 118, c. s., War Department, A. G.'s Office, July 22, upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, assigned to duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to which which post he will proceed and relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon A. G. Skinner, whose contract will be annulled.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers reported at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending July 23, 1872, viz.: Captain W. D. Fuller, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant L. Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant John G. Kyle, First Cavalry.

In compliance with orders from the War Department Captain Gilbert C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, July 12 relieved Major Charles G. Sawtelle, quartermaster, temporarily of his duties as depot quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, and disbursing quartermaster for Department of California and depot in San Francisco.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted to Captain William D. Fuller, Twenty-first Infantry, July 22. At the expiration of his leave Captain Fuller will report at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific for orders.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Acting Assistant Surgeon P. H. Humphreys, U. S. Army, July 10 was ordered to report to the commanding officer Twenty-first Infantry, at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, as medical officer of the detachment of the Twenty-first Infantry, ordered to Fort Vancouver.

Second Artillery.—Acting Assistant Surgeon White, U. S. Army, medical officer to Company I, from Sitka to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, July 15 was ordered to report to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Captain William D. Fuller, Twenty-first Infantry, was ordered July 19 to report to the commanding officer Angel Island, in arrest, with the limits of the post, and on the 20th of July, Captain Thomas S. Dunn, Twenty-first Infantry, at Benicia Barracks, California, was placed in arrest with the limits of the post, to await his trial by General Court-martial.

Twelfth Infantry.—Major Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry, was relieved June 18 from duty in the Department of Arizona, and will report without delay at the headquarters of his regiment, at Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor.

First Cavalry.—The following promotions in the First Cavalry are announced in Special Orders No. 121, Military Division of the Pacific: First Lieutenant Moses Harris promoted, vice Hunt resigned, to be captain of Company M; Second Lieutenant Thomas Garvey promoted, vice Harris, to be first lieutenant, Company M; Lieutenant Garvey will join the company to which he is promoted, without delay.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Letters from Camp McDowell, Arizona, state that delegations from the Tonto, Pinal and Cayetano, Apaches, and Apache Mojaves Indians, came into that post professing peace, but as they represented only a portion of tribes, numbering over a thousand warriors, they were evidently impelled by the movements of the troops under General Crook. They were informed that they must all come in and surrender their arms and agree to remain on the reservation. They were also informed that they could not expect to repeat the dodge of showing the white flag, retaining their arms, and drawing their rations, and then return to the war-path when the pursuit of the troops ceased.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

REAR-ADMIRAL Lee left Key West July 30, in the *Worcester* for Hampton Roads.

At the magazine at the lower end of Mare Island, 7,000 barrels of powder are now in store, besides a large quantity of loaded shells, etc. The solid shot are piled up in the Ordnance quarters in the vicinity of the Navy-yard.

THERE will be no promotion to fill the vacancy caused by Commodore Wyman's promotion, Congress having, at its last session, passed a law restoring Captain Beaumont to active duty, which increased the list of captains to 51, and the promotion of Wyman reduces it to 50—the number required by law.

THE Naval Board, of which Rear-Admiral John Rodgers is president and Commodore Howell and Captain Rhind are members, met at Newport, R. I., on Monday, July 29, to examine the class of officers who have been pursuing the study of torpedoes for some months under the tuition of Commander Matthews.

ASPINWALL advises to the 20th of July say: The steamer *Edgar Stuart* is still in the custody of the United States steamer *Wyoming*. A new captain for the *Stuart* is expected in the *Rising Star* from New York. The commander of the *Wyoming* is awaiting orders from Washington as to the disposal of the *Edgar Stuart*.

A SPECIAL newspaper despatch dated July 30, from Brussels, reports that the United States war steamer *Wachusett*, while at Antwerp, enlisted 100 Belgians, among them a number of minors, who were taken, it is alleged, without the consent of their parents. The officers of the *Wachusett* refused to release the minors, and the matter has been arranged by the proper authorities.

It is reported that Alfred A. Belknap, who was dismissed from the U. S. Navy in 1864, by an order from the Secretary, has been restored to his original position on the list of paymasters, his dismissal being pronounced illegal, no court-martial having been ordered in his case. The restoration of Mr. Belknap places him among the pay directors of the Navy.

THE masts of the U. S. S. *Nantasket* at the Portsmouth, N. H., yard have been taken out, and her general stores sent ashore. An examination of this vessel shows her to be entirely unfit for service, as dry-rot has done complete work. She was built only a few years ago, of white oak, which being green at the time, has hastened the work of decay. Most of her officers have been ordered to the *Yantic*, getting ready at Norfolk for service in the Asiatic fleet.

GENERAL McDOWELL is visiting at the Isles of Shoals, in company with a party of distinguished gentlemen with their ladies. They visited the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on July 25, and were hospitably entertained by Admiral Pennock. The official recognition of the promotion of Commodore Pennock, Commandant at this Navy-yard, to Admiral, was observed on Monday on the receiving ship *Sabine*, the commodore's pennant being hauled down, and the admiral's flag run up at the mizzen, and saluted with fifteen guns.

THE Prussian corvettes *Veneta* and *Gazelle*, under command of Commander McBasche, late an officer in the United States Navy, and who recently captured the entire Haytian fleet, dropped down to Hampton Roads from Norfolk, July 25, and anchored off Fort Monroe. It was thought they would remain at least a day, but before communication could be had with them they got up steam and sailed for Halifax. It is understood that they will return to Norfolk in September, when one of the vessels will go into the dock at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The officers gave a hop on board the *Gazelle* on the evening of July 23, and the Prussian Consul gave an entertainment at his residence to the officers of the fleet.

STERRETT RAMSAY died at Gettysburg, Pa., recently, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Ramsay was said to be the oldest Paymaster in the United States Navy. He held the commission of a militia major besides. He was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to his first commission from that State. He entered the service of the Union on the 18th of November, in the year 1830, and was last at sea in May, 1853. His total registered sea service was thirteen years, and his employment on shore or other duty eleven years and six months. He is rated as unemployed during sixteen years and seven months, and credited with a total service to the country of forty-one years and one month.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear-Admiral Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic fleet. The storeship *Supply* sailed from Rio Janeiro, July 10, for New York. The *Wasp* was at Montevideo, June 26, expecting to sail early in July for Asuncion. The *Vicomte de Broglie* was visiting the ports on the northern part of the station. A transfer of officers took place between the *Lancaster*, the *Portsmouth*, and the *Supply* on the 27th, and the *Portsmouth* sailed June 29 for New York. The anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria was celebrated by salutes and dressing with flags all the ships in the harbor of Rio, and the Fourth of July was similarly celebrated, all the foreign vessels uniting with our own in the celebration.

COMMODORE William Carmichael Nicholson, a retired officer of the Navy, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 25, in the 73d year of his age, having been born in 1800 in Maryland, from which State he was appointed a midshipman in 1812. The record of his services is as follows: Commissioned as lieutenant, March 3, 1821; frigate *United States*, Pacific squadron, 1827; rendezvous, Baltimore, 1834; commanding schooner *Boxer*, 1840; commissioned as com-

mander, September 8, 1841; commanding sloop *Preble*, Mediterranean squadron, 1843; rendezvous, Boston, 1845-6; receiving ship *New York*, 1847-8; commandant Navy-yard, Memphis, 1852-3; commanding rendezvous, New York, 1854; commissioned as captain, August 20, 1855; fleet captain, Pacific squadron, 1855; commanding steam-frigate *Mississippi*, East India squadron, 1858-'60; commanding steam-frigate *Roanoke*, 1861; special service, 1862-6; commissioned as commodore July 16, 1862. Commodore Nicholson was retired under the act of 1861 and its amendment of 1864. There were many striking events in the course of his career. When a midshipman young Nicholson was on board the *President*, commanded by Decatur, in the desperate action off Long Island, when he was surrendered to the British fleet. He was carried to England, and not released until after the war. In his younger days he showed great personal bravery on many occasions, and was the hero of several duels. When the rebellion broke out he was in command of the naval asylum in Philadelphia, and, having been a Marylander, his southern friends expected him to join the South. But he promptly offered his services to the Government, considering that they were due to the United States and not to any State. He was given an important command, and did his duty faithfully. His active service has been longer than that of any other officer in the Navy. Commodore Nicholson was never married. Among his brother officers he was very much beloved, and his death, though not unexpected, is deplored by all who knew him. The funeral took place Monday morning, July 29, the services being held at St. Mark's (Episcopal) Church, in Locust street, above Sixteenth. The body was in a handsome burial casket, draped with the American flag and surmounted by the sword of the deceased. It was carried to the front of the chancel by eight United States marines, the service of the Episcopal church being performed by Rev. F. D. Canfield and Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U. S. Navy. The pall-bearers were eight in number, among whom were Medical Directors J. M. Foltz, G. Maulsby, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, and Surgeon T. J. Turner. All were in full uniform, as were Captain Corbin, Paymaster Pettit, Chaplain Given, Captain Maddox, of the United States Marines, and other officers. At the close of the services in the church, the coffin was again taken by the marines and borne to the hearse, which proceeded, followed by a number of carriages, to Woodland Cemetery, where the interment took place.

OUR European Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Alden was visited on Wednesday last, July 31, at Southampton, by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, accompanied by a distinguished party of invited guests. A case of small-pox having made its appearance among the crew of the *Wabash*, the Admiral's flag was temporarily transferred to the *Brooklyn*, where the party were received. The Royal steam yacht made its appearance at half past four in the afternoon, when the yards were manned, a royal salute fired and the ensign of the Cross of St. George hoisted above the Stars and Stripes on board the flag-ship. The royal visitors passed from their yacht over a gangway covered with cloth to the *Brooklyn*, where they were received by Captain Andrew Bryson and presented to Admiral Alden, the band playing "God Save the Queen." The officers of the *Brooklyn* were then introduced to the Prince of Wales, and by him presented to the Princess. A tar inspecting the *Brooklyn* the party were entertained at an evening tea in the cabin of *Brooklyn*, where were assembled as the guests of the Admiral, beside the Prince and Princess, Hon. Robert C. Schenck, American Ambassador at the Court of St. James; General William T. Sherman, Commander of the U. S. Army; Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, Baronet, R. N., K. C. B., lately commanding Her Majesty's fleet in British North America and the West Indies; His Highness the Prince of Leiningen, R. N.; Lady Carmarthen, Hon. Miss Knollys, Major Grey, the Right Rev. Charles Pettit Mollvaine, D. D., Bishop of Ohio, and the Hon. Benjamin F. Moran, Secretary of the American Embassy in England. A drill in heavy gun practice on the *Brooklyn* was next witnessed, after which the Prince of Wales paid a visit of compliment to the other vessels of the fleet, including the *Wabash*—he declaring that he was not afraid of small-pox. As he took his final departure from the *Brooklyn* the yards of all the vessels in the fleet were again manned, and a parting salute fired. During the evening a dinner was given on board the royal yacht, at which the Prince and Princess entertained Admiral Alden, U. S. Navy; all the captains of the United States fleet, General William T. Sherman, United States Minister Schenck, the Right Rev. Bishop Mollvaine and the Hon. Benjamin F. Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation in London. Previous to the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales the American fleet was inspected by General Sherman. The vessels at present at Southampton are the *Wabash* (45), *Brooklyn* (20), *Congress* (16), *Plymouth* (12), *Shenandoah* (11), and the *Massachusetts* (6).

In March last an expedition left New York to survey the Sapoa and Child's routes, from Nicaragua to the Pacific, for the purpose of determining a practical route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific. The expedition, which was in charge of Commander Crossman, consisted of the following-named: Lieutenants Schetkey, Rhoades, Longnecker, Noel, Leutze, Master J. F. Moser, Midshipmen Hughes, Winslow, and Keeler, U. S. Navy; Civil Engineer Menocal and Assistant Civil Engineer Crowell. Early in April Commander Crossman, Lieutenant Force, and four men from the *Kansas*, while crossing the bar at Greytown, were drowned. This melancholy occurrence was dispiriting to the expedition, and considerably dampened the ardor of all the party. Commander Crossman was a gentleman much esteemed for his professional capabilities as well as for his personal qualities, and his death was much regretted as a loss to his comrades and on account of the valuable services the survey was deprived of by his untimely end. After the death of Commander Crossman in April, the command fell to Commander Hatfield, of the *Kansas*,

under whose lead the expedition went up the San Juan river, and across the lake to Virgin Bay, at which point the headquarters were established. The party was divided, one-half, under Lieutenant Noel, taking the Sapoa route, and the other, under command of Lieutenant Rhoades, taking the Child route. Each left Virgin Bay about the 1st of May, continuing the work until about the 11th of June, when it became necessary to stop, owing to the heavy rains which fall on the Isthmus during this season. During these six weeks a thorough survey of Child's route was made, and two supplementary lines were run in connection with it. Child's route commences at the mouth of the Las Lagas river, which runs into the lake on its western shore, and continues across the Isthmus, following its course to Brito, on the Pacific. The main feature sought for by the expedition was the lowest elevation on either route, and on Child route it was found that the highest elevation was about forty-five feet, while on the Sapoa route the lowest elevation found was about seven hundred feet. In seeking still further for the lowest elevation, that part of the expedition which had charge of the Sapoa route proceeded up to the northern part of the lake, Lieutenant Leutze commanding in place of Lieutenant Noel, and commenced a survey of the Ochomogo route, following the bed of the Ochomogo river. They had scarcely gone six miles when the heavy rains set in, and further progress was therefore impossible. This part of the expedition then returned to Virgin Bay, where they were joined by those who had been along the Child route. This was about the 11th of June, and the entire expedition left Virgin Bay on the 22d of June, arriving at Greytown on the 3d of July. On the 4th, they embarked for Key West on board the *Kansas*, and arrived there on the 14th, bringing with them Senor Bernard, the minister to the United States from Nicaragua. The next expedition will probably be sent out at the beginning of the dry season in December.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1872.

General Orders No. 177.

Navy officers and other persons travelling under orders or authority derived from the Navy Department, who shall be furnished with passes, passage tickets, or transportation in any way or kind at the expense of the United States, shall not be paid mileage and the cost of such transportation. The Government has the right of election in such cases either to transport or to allow mileage, and when one or the other has been done, it is to be considered a finality.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 26.—First Assistant Engineer George H. White, and Second Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nigle, to the *Saco*, per *Yantic*.
Second Assistant Engineer George H. Kearney, to the Naval Academy.
JULY 27.—Lieutenant Wm. McC. Little, to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.
Surgeon J. J. Cleborne, to the Plymouth, European Station.
First Assistant Engineer A. A. Able, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
JULY 29.—Commander Allen V. Reed, to command the *Kansas*, per steamer of August 3.
Second Assistant Engineer Chas. P. Howell, to tug duty at Portsmouth, N. H.
Second Assistant Engineer Jones Godfrey, to the *Kansas*, per steamer of August 3.
Acting Boatswain Alexander Mack, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.
JULY 30.—Gunner John Gaskins, to the Naval Magazine, Norfolk, Va.

DETACHED.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant George W. Pigman, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Yantic*.
First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Saranac*.
Second Assistant Engineer Levi T. Safford, from the *Saranac*, and ordered to return home.
JULY 26.—Commander Byron Wilson, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to command the *Yantic*.
First Assistant Engineer Peter A. Reaick, from the *Saco*, and ordered to return home.
JULY 27.—Lieutenants C. A. Schetky and Jacob E. Noel, and Master J. F. Moser, from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition, and placed on waiting orders.
Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, from special duty at New York, and placed on waiting orders.
First Assistant Engineer George W. Stivers, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Saranac*.
JULY 29.—Commander Chester Hatfield, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to return and report at the Hydrographic Office.
Lieutenant E. H. C. Leutze, from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition, and placed on waiting orders.
Master Lyman G. Spalding, from the *Canonicus*, and ordered to the *Yantic*.
Boatswain Charles Johnston, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and placed on waiting orders.
JULY 30.—Commander J. S. Skerrett, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to special duty on the 8th of August at Washington, D. C.
Lieutenant Chas. W. Christopher, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the surveying vessel *Portsmouth*.
Lieutenant W. W. Rhoades, from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition, and placed on waiting orders.
Gunner George Sirian, from the Naval Magazine at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty in charge of ordnance stores on board the *Idaho*, Asiatic Station.

REVOKED.

JULY 26.—Commander E. L. Phythian's order, to command the *Yantic*, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the *Nipic*, North Atlantic Station.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 27, 1872:
George Williams (negro), landsman, July 17, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.
Frederick Walker, beneficiary, July 9, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
Abraham Jennings, beneficiary, July 16, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
George Norman, landsman, July 16, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
Michael Collins, ordinary seaman (extra), July 2, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Eugene Spaulding, late master-at-arms, July 23, U. S. steamer *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk.
W. H. G. West, first assistant engineer, July 19, 1872. Drowned at Cape May.

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miral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hart-
man Bache, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General I. N.
Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Gra-
ham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm.
M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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its keeping.

"PERMIT one who has been associated with the late
Assistant Engineer West for the last year," writes a
correspondent, "to lay upon his fresh-made grave a
slight tribute of respect for his memory and of admira-
tion for his character. During the last year the writer
has been in close association with the lamented West, in
the Mathematical Department at the Naval Academy;
and his modest demeanor, his high qualities as a man
and an officer won from us all respect and admiration;
and it is with the deepest sympathy for his family and
with the greatest regret for the service that we mourn
his loss. The Engineer Corps can ill afford to lose a
member possessed of such high qualities and of such ex-
cellent promise; and the place made vacant by his un-
timely death cannot readily be filled. Requiescat in
pace."

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quested to do so.

THE SHIPPING LAW.

IT is generally acknowledged that out of the dis-
aster of a great war we plucked the safest bank-
ing system, considered in its relation to the issue of
money, which probably could be devised for this
country. The decay of our shipping has given oc-
casion to a measure which promises to be as useful
to that important interest as the national banking
act is to finances.

On June 7 last, Congress passed an act directing
the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, whose
duty it is to infuse order into the modes of shipping
and discharging seamen, perhaps the most disorder-
ly proceeding, hitherto, which could be found in
the whole line of our seacoast cities. We have called
our tars "gallant" and patted them on the back
in our talk, but we have done very little for them
in reality. We have made laws for them, of all
kinds but the right kind. That we have hesitated
to do, until a failing commerce threatened to de-
prive us of the race of seamen.

Hitherto we have dealt with sailors as if their cir-
cumstances were like those of other men, when the
fact is that their life has peculiarities which com-
pletely nullify laws that are amply sufficient for
landsmen. Seamen landing after a voyage, like all
men who break from a long restraint, throw them-
selves into the few weeks of freedom that remain to
them, with a reckless determination to enjoy
themselves that usually scatters all the cash
in their pockets, and often hurries them to early
graves. In this they show nothing different from
the character of other men; but because the laws of
landsmen have not proved available to Jack, we
have been told all sorts of discreditable stories about
him. He is popularly supposed to be incorrigible,
and possessed by a good-natured and free-handed
but still very objectionable and very incomprehen-
sible devil. Commanders of ships have not found
their men so very peculiar. There is a freedom, a
devil-may-care tone to the seagoing man that other
men may not have, but captains know very well
how to keep Jack a good boy so long as they have
him in their care, and they do this in spite of the
very bad influences that bear upon him when he is
out of their sight. Could we have had one Congress
of sea-going men, with a lawyer or two thrown in
to do the writing, this law or something like it
would perhaps have come to the sailors' relief years
ago.

It takes the shipping and discharge of seamen en-
tirely into the hands of the Government. A ship-
ping office has been established at 187 and 189 Cher-
ry street, and there Captain CHARLES C. DUNCAN,
with a staff of six deputy commissioners, twelve run-
ners, and some clerks will receive all applications of
shippers for men. These will give particulars as to
voyage, wages, etc., and the runners will then visit
the boarding-houses, hunt up the men and see
that they make their engagements when they are
sober. Thus the Government steps in to prevent
the fraudulent enlistment of men; and kidnapping,
or the engagement of drunken or improper persons,
such as boys under 12 years of age, is prevented. But
the next step is the protection of the masters; for
once engaged, the commissioner will see that the
man goes to his ship when the time comes.

When a crew is to be discharged a deputy com-
missioner must be on hand, and deductions from
wages cannot be made unless they are sanctioned by
him. Before handing the man his money the com-
missioner asks if he wants to lay up a part, and if
he does, that amount is not paid him, but the Gov-
ernment becomes his banker. Sailors are commonly
supposed to be nearly incapable of saying "no" to
anything, and we may expect the best results from
this proceeding.

Fines are imposed: as \$500 for fraudulently per-
sonating a commissioner, \$100 for receiving any but
the legal fees from a seaman seeking employment,
\$200 for carrying to sea any man (not a stowaway),
without an agreement according to form, \$50 for
discharging a man in any manner not according to
law, and others. The deputy commissioners will
have the authority of constables and can call upon
the police if necessary.

For these services small fees are required of the
ship-owners, which are partly reimbursed by the
seaman. These fees are as follows:

First: Fee payable on engaging crew, for each member of
the crew (except apprentices).....\$2 00
Secondly: Fee payable on discharging crew, for each member
of crew discharged..... 50
Sums to be deducted from wages of seamen in partial repay-
ment of the fees payable in preceding list:
In respect of engagements, from the wages of each member
of the crew..... 25
In respect of discharges, from the wages of each member of
the crew..... 25
Third: Fees payable by the master or owner for apprenticing
boys to the sea service:
For each boy so bound, including the indenture.....\$5 00

Thus for shipping and discharging a man the
ship's owner pays \$2 and the seaman 50 cents.

From what we have said it is apparent that the
Government means to take the whole charge of the
seamen upon itself, performing honestly those func-
tions that have until now been left too much to the
pimp and the boarding-house keeper. Certainly it
can exert its power in no better way. The methods
pursued may prove to need some change, but as it
is laid down, the law appears well calculated to
lead the sailor to a life higher than that which men
of his class have been accustomed to pursue, and to
ensure him straightforward dealing on all hands,
coupled with a sense of true self-appreciation. It
can hardly fail to make the calling of the sea still
more honorable than it now is, and by uniting all
men of that profession in a class, which is dignified
by the especial care of the Government, it will un-
doubtedly raise the morale of our sailors.

The law comes in good time. With our small and
apparently still dwindling marine, individual su-
periority is of the highest moment. To gain that
we must advance seamen as a class, and that the
law will undoubtedly do to an extent that in ten
years will be astonishing to us. August 6 is the
date upon which the law takes effect, but the com-
missioner will be ready before that time, so that
ships that sail on that day will be brought within
the operation of the act. Opposition may come
from the land-sharks, but the shipmasters, most the
seamen, and the better kind of boarding-house keep-
ers will give hearty aid to the law.

We have spoken only of the details which have
been entered into in New York. Similar steps are
now taken in all the seaboard cities, and the state
of the sailor is everywhere to receive that purifica-
tion which it both needs and deserves.

WITH the rapid spread of population westward
the mapping of those vast regions which form the
terra still almost incognita of our country, is a mat-
ter of prime necessity. Numerous surveys, made
for the purpose of fixing a line for that Pacific rail-
road which was one of the myths of twenty-five
years ago, developed particular portions of the
ground, and gave us glimpses of a region which ap-
peared to be of fabulous wildness and splendor.
Such surveys, however, could only hope to be pre-
liminary. They were indeed of the crudest kind,
and necessarily so from their confinement to partic-
ular lines. Several years ago Lieutenant GEO. M.
WHEELER, of the Corps of Engineers, was ordered
to undertake a survey, which, while it cannot be
carried out with the minuteness possible in civilized
regions, was still to be comprehensive and suffi-
ciently thorough to remove the absurdities of our geog-
raphies. The country was divided off into sections,
of which the number was 85, and which were to be
mapped in detail. Eight of these have been sur-
veyed, and it is expected that five more will be fin-

ished this year. Topography, with some astronomical work, is the main object of the expedition, but the collections of facts in geology, botany, and natural history of all kinds is carried on as thoroughly as the circumstances will permit. While this grand survey has been in progress, other special surveys have been entered upon, and to a certain extent have relieved the Lieutenant of a part of his undertaking. Among these are CLARENCE KING's and Dr. HAYDEN's surveys. These, however, are based chiefly upon geological exploration, and though they partly do what WHEELER's work is designed to accomplish, they do not carry forward the topographical work with the thoroughness and the systematic connection of parts which are his principal aim. Those expeditions have perhaps shone more brilliantly, because their connection with mining and that "development of the country's resources" which is so much talked about, has given their results more immediate and industrial value. But they do not surpass in scientific interest, or in permanent usefulness and importance the less showy work of Lieutenant WHEELER.

His work is eminently geographical, and were he well supported we should be in the constant receipt of important additions to our geographical knowledge. Congress has shown itself appreciative, and the money required has been voted without opposition. But that body is always tardy with its appropriation bill. This little item will pass readily enough when its turn comes, but before it can be reached there are perhaps months of contest over other parts of the bill, and the expedition may have to wait until the last days of the session. This delays departure until May or perhaps June, and the season is then so short that great exertions have to be made to bring the year's work up to the standard.

Lieutenant WHEELER is seconded by Lieutenants HOSIE and MARSHALL, of the Engineer Corps, Acting Assistant Surgeon YARROW, who acts as naturalist, and Hospital Steward BROWN, who performs the duties of meteorologist. To these gentlemen of the Army are added a number of scientific men. Mr. GILBERT, an active and capable geologist, lately with Dr. NEWBERRY on the Ohio survey; his assistant, Mr. HOWELL; J. H. CLARK and E. P. AUSTIN, assistant astronomical observers; H. W. HENSHAW, collector in natural history; M. S. SEVERANCE, ethnologist, and others.

The party is now in Salt Lake Valley. Exploration will this year be pursued in Southern Utah and Arizona, and perhaps New Mexico. One party will go down to the cañon of the Colorado. Last year the field lay in Arizona and New Mexico, so that the work of this season will hinge directly on that of a year ago. Then a line of about 800 miles in length was run; but the work was very severe, and kept the party in the field after the snow had come on. This year not more than 600 miles will be covered, and the party will re-enter "civilization" by the middle of November or earlier.

We trust that Lieutenant WHEELER will always enjoy that aid from Congress which is necessary to the continuance of his work, and reporting it in proper style.

THE *St. Petersburg Journal* of recent date states that General SHERMAN, while at Cronstadt, expressed himself as follows: "In my opinion the 11-inch Krupp cast-steel guns are the most effective of all breech-loaders." With this judgment of the head of our Army as text, we desire to say a few words bearing on the subject. After a long interregnum, Congress has again given our officers the opportunity of fighting the battle of the guns elsewhere than on paper. The board which the Secretary of War has assembled to decide, in accordance with the terms of the law, upon at least three systems of guns, breech and muzzle-loading, for trial, is already at work and we await its recommendations with due confidence.

Many of our officers favor breech-loading for heavy guns, and it was probably owing to this fact that Congress peremptorily directed that the system should be given a trial. We think we cannot be charged with forestalling the action of the heavy ordnance board if we prophecy that the Krupp gun will receive its trial on Transatlantic shores for the first time under the direction of our Ordnance Department. We arrived at this conclusion not from

any information imparted to us officially or unofficially, but simply from knowledge accessible to every interested observer. Without at present asserting that KRUPP makes the best rifled ordnance of the day, we certainly have sufficient data at hand to be justified in coinciding with General SHERMAN's opinion that he does make the best breech-loader. This assuredly cannot be controverted, and we therefore very willingly put our editorial power of vaticination to the test in informing our professional and lay readers that they shall soon witness another round in the still apparently undecided heavy-weight conflict between breech and muzzle-loader, fought on American soil. The firing grounds at Tegel, Wolkowa, and Vienna have afforded such convincing proof on this great question, that the governments of Germany, Russia, and Austria have given judgment accordingly. We prefer to act independently in the matter, and the United States will found its verdict upon testimony offered on the beach of Old Point Comfort.

The *St. Petersburg Artillery Journal* asserts that the attempts to imitate KRUPP's cast steel ordnance in the Government works of Perma and Obouchow have been entirely successful, and Russia will not only be able to dispense with M. KRUPP, but it is confidently affirmed that the Russian cast-steel is firmer than and more durable, and not so liable to burst as KRUPP's. The gun foundry at Perma is now engaged in casting twenty-six 9-inch mortars, with Trelle-de-Boltier locks, and one 11-inch mortar. Obouchow is to turn out thirty-two 9-inch cast-steel coast guns. Time for delivery is, however, allowed till the summer of 1874.

THE officers of our Army have from now until the 1st of December to wear out their old clothes. The official order prescribing the new uniform, which we publish this week, goes into effect on that date positively, though those who choose are at liberty to anticipate its changes. It does not, it will be seen, demand the sacrifice of all present finery, but double-breasted coats are henceforth the order, through all grades of the commissioned service. The insignia of the brevet rank is inscribed on the coat collar, the cord disappears from the trousers of staff officers, and other changes are made which will bring Army tailoring into active demand for the rest of the year.

GENERAL Cluseret who did not go down with the Commune in Paris as was at first reported, finding himself aggrieved at the accusations brought against him by his friends as to his connection with Fenianism, in self-defence resolved upon a complete disclosure of his experiences, which has just appeared in "Fraser's Magazine." He found that Stephens, whom he describes as vain and despotic, but a good organizer, had really thrown a kind of web over Ireland, and bound the whole party into a strict organization. After an interview with him in Paris Cluseret laconically demanded to be placed at the head of 10,000 fighting men fully armed, and he would command them. This was at once agreed to, and the necessary plans were drawn out. The excitement now became immense. Mob meetings were held in the shady groves of St. John the Evangelist. Spouting was indulged in, only in a minor degree to whiskey drinking. The enthusiasm of the people who had subscribed their pennies became intense, and Stephens was compelled to promise a fight in 1867. But the 10,000 men were not forthcoming. The committees had not sufficient money, no arms, and very few competent leaders, the majority of them being hopeless drunkards. The men, however, were in good order, not one of them failing to obey the summons for the attack on Chester Castle, which they all thought a hopeless enterprise. Cluseret took no part in this, and seems from the first to have been disheartened, though he was ready, if 10,000 men could be raised, to try conclusions with the British Army, and had, he says, some hope of success. He evidently calculated that he should in the event of any momentary success have help from the English reformers, and authenticates a story as to the cause of the apparent weakness of the Tory Government in the Hyde Park riots: "It was at the close of these negotiations that the meeting in Trafalgar Square took place, and certainly if the police and the army had chosen to oppose it, I can assure them that on that day all the Fenians in London, who are many, would have withstood them like one man, and a good many resolute Englishmen would have aided them. Government was well advised to let them alone, and to allow them to take their course. In France it would have been a

revolution." He is now convinced that Ireland will never make a successful insurrection, warns the Fenians that France will never help them, the Reds detesting Ireland as a "nest of Catholicism," and affirms that America is about to give herself up to the social struggle. He recommends the Irish, therefore, to give up the priests, to "shake off the fetters of superstition," and to join themselves cordially with the English in founding a socialist republic—advice which shows that he understands Ireland quite as little as the wildest of Irishmen. The *London Spectator* thinks the chief interest of Cluseret's paper lies in the evidence it affords that the day is past for insurrections, except under most exceptional circumstances; that insurgents in Ireland, as in Spain, want things—cartridges, for instance, and shells—which only regular governments keep in store. Science has allied itself with capital.

THE French Minister of Finance, M. Goulard, asked the Assembly to permit him to raise a loan of £120,000,000, the largest sum ever asked for in a single transaction. The loan is one at five per cent., issued at about 83, and payable in instalments extending over a period of three years. All Frenchmen in all parts of the Republic were invited to subscribe, the great bankers taking their chance with the rest. So eager were the people to respond to the invitation, that the offerings amounted to seven times the loan. In place of the three milliards asked for, the amount subscribed was twenty-one milliards or twice the amount of our national debt. It is, in fact, not impossible, the *London Spectator* says, incredible as the statement may at first sight appear, that the whole of the immense sum demanded may be paid up within the year, and the Germans be out of France before next midsummer day. We all alike miscalculate the wealth possessed by the richer States. The Western world has for forty years enjoyed almost unbroken peace—for the Crimean, Danish, and Austrian wars laid waste no country—during which time France, Britain, Germany, America, and, in a less degree, Spain and Italy, have been annually increasing their store of realized wealth. In France, in particular, this process has been exceptionally rapid. Her people do not increase in number, have no enlarged numbers of mouths to fill, while their control over the means of production has every year been strengthened. For forty years they have been building roads, canals, and railways, breeding cattle, improving grass, enlarging the area of land cultivated with cereals, and educating—there is no other word—their productive vineyards. The improvement in the quality of their wine, consequent on increased experience in cultivation, on the natural improvement which comes to vineyards with age, and on the slow development of a race of cheap experts in vine-culture, must alone be worth tens of millions. Amid this slow but continuous increase, seven millions of households—never increasing, never diminishing, industrious as Chinese, accumulative as Englishmen, thrifty as Scotch cottiers—have devoted their lives to the annual increase of their hoarded store. Of course the loans of the half century have diminished the aggregate hoard, but they have not seriously injured it, for the interest has steadily come back into the hands of the peasants themselves. All observers of all parties are astounded by the revelations occasionally made of peasant wealth, of the sums which under the pressure of any overpowering necessity or any temptation of gain are forthcoming on demand,

LIEUTENANT Bucknill of the British Royal Engineers, after a visit of six weeks to the United States, has returned to England to write a pamphlet on the torpedo, in which he gives us credit for much greater advancement in the study and practical introduction of that instrument of defence than the English have so far shown. To use his own words, he found that in the United States "three special torpedo vessels were commenced, whose speed, it is hoped, will attain seventeen knots per hour; that ten powerful steam-tugs were fitted with telescopic outrigger torpedoes, to be worked from the interior; that the monitors, about thirty in all, were fitted with boom torpedoes; that every vessel, whether corvette, frigate, or gunboat, in the United States Navy carried a number of outrigger and towing torpedoes, to be worked from the vessel itself; that the officers of the Navy were being thoroughly instructed, in classes of twenty at a time, in the art of practical torpedoing, the course of instruction lasting several months"; and "that many of the most experienced officers in the United States Navy believe that the torpedo is to be the principal weapon of future naval armaments." While the Italian, the Russian, the German, and other navies are like ourselves furnished with a weapon which tends to bring the strength of weak maritime powers up to that of the stronger ones, the British seagoing fleet is not furnished with a single torpedo, and its officers have therefore no opportunity of acquiring skill in torpedo tactics, or of studying the manoeuvres which may prove most suitable to the successful application of this novel weapon to offensive warfare at sea.

REVELRY OF DEATH.

The following lines, relating to the early service of English officers in India when the ranks of that army were greatly thinned by pestilence, which appeared in the JOURNAL for November 7, 1868, we republish now in answer to a request:

WE meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls around are bare;
As they shout to our peals of laughter
It seems that the dead are there;
But stand to your glasses steady,
We drink to our comrades' eyes;
Quaff a cup to the dead already,
And hurrah for the next that dies!

Not here are the goblets glowing,
Not here is the vintage sweet—
'Tis cold as our hearts are growing,
And dark as the doom we meet;
But stand to your glasses steady,
And soon shall our pulses rise—
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles,
Not a tear for the friends that sink,
We'll fall midst the wine-cup sparkles
As mute as the wine we drink;
So stand to your glasses steady,
'Tis this that the respite buys;
One cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

There's many a hand that's shaking,
There's many a cheek that's sunk,
But soon, though our hearts are breaking,
They burn with the wine we've drunk;
So stand to your glasses steady,
The thoughtless are here—the wise;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Time was when we frowned at others,
We thought we were wiser then;
Ha! ha! let them think of their mothers,
Who hope to see them again;
Ho! stand to your glasses steady,
'Tis here the revival lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

There's a mist on the glass congealing,
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath;
And thus doth the warmth of feeling
Turn ice in the grasp of death.
Ho! stand to your glasses steady,
For a moment the vapor flies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Who dreads to the dust returning?
Who shrinks from the sable shore
Where the high and hearty yearning
Of the soul shall sting no more?
Ho! stand to your glasses steady,
The world is a world of lies;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betrayed by the land we find,
Where the brightest have gone before us
And the dullest remain behind;
Stand, stand to your glasses steady,
'Tis all we have left to prize;
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah for the next that dies!

"EXPERIENCED iron shipbuilders," says *Naval Science*, "though, perhaps, not with much experience as to torpedoes, have expressed the opinion that as the explosive power of the torpedo may be increased without limit, and as the stroke from even a very moderate charge is proved to be so destructive, any attempts to make an ironclad ship 'torpedo proof' must be abortive; greatly more so, in fact, than to make her 'shot-proof'—to a constantly increasing power of gun, because to the increase of the latter some limit is set by the nature of materials and otherwise, whereas there is little or no limit to the power of the torpedo. And those of this opinion come at once to the conclusion that it is not by further loading the already over-burdened ironclad ship with a still stronger hull, or an armor-plated one, that we should proceed; but by contriving means, whether carried by the ship or otherwise, to push aside or away to a safe distance from the hull the torpedo which is encountered, permitting it then to explode or not; or by some means for fishing them out, or otherwise disabling them or their igniting apparatus, by 'dredging' or 'sweeping' from a distance. All that the more intelligent proposers of any of these methods can say is, that so far as they may be effectual, they oblige the opponent to employ a more powerful and expensive torpedo. The discussions on this subject which have from time to time appeared in the technical and military journals (in England at least), and that raised at the late meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects on Torpedo Papers read before it, evinced such loose or imperfect notions as to the nature of explosion generally, and the laws which govern those subaqueous torpedoes, that real progress either in more effective structural resistance to, or in keeping off to the minor limit of safe distance marine torpedoes, is not to be expected until the fundamental conditions of their explosive stroke become better understood generally. Here, as in every other branch of engineering, if we are to make much or safe progress, we must begin by distinctly grasping the conditions of our problem as presented to us by the properties of the substances and the play of the forces concerned."

THE GLATTON.

FROM the *Engineer* of July 12 we condense the account of the experiments with the *Glatton* which follows:

The turret, then, was to be tested by three blows—(1) It was to be struck near the top, where the shot would act with a certain amount of leverage, and, if it were possible to do so, contort the base and prevent free movement; (2) a blow was to be struck lower down, nearer the middle of the turret; (3) the junction of the turret with the "glacis" plate was to be fired at, in order to learn the probability of motion being prevented by actual distortion or wedging of the shot between the moving and fixed parts, namely, the turret and glacis plate. For this purpose it was supposed that a quantity of ballast carried in the *Glatton* might have to be placed so as to give her sufficient "list" to expose the part in question to the full blow of the *Holspur's* gun.

Against the strongest portion of the turret, 14 inches of iron backed by 15 inches of wood, the 12in. gun of 25 tons weight, was brought to bear at a range of 200 yards, firing "Palliser large-cored shot," or, speaking loosely, "Palliser shell without bursting charges."

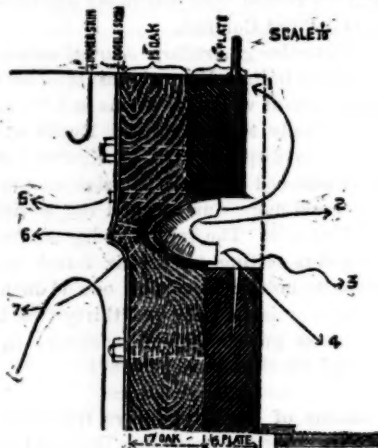


FIG. 1.—VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH PORTION STRUCK BY SHOT 1.

At 200 yards we have shown the shot as just able to perforate this thickness of armor; but it must be remembered that the circular form of the turret tends to give a slight increase of strength, especially in the case of shot not striking it exactly in a radiating or normal direction. The 12in., of all the Woolwich guns, fires its projectiles most unsteadily, from its having so slow a twist. All things considered, then, it was hardly to be expected that the projectile would go right through the turret, but it was like'y that it would nearly do so.

In order to insure the turret being struck on the desired spot in each case, the firing of the *Holspur's* gun was tested against a canvas screen erected on the deck of the *Glatton*. Those who witnessed the experiment may perhaps call to mind the evidence to their senses of slow twist and slight unsteadiness shown by the shot passing over the breakwater and ricocheting out to sea.

A high velocity of rotation tends to make the shot ricochet to one side, a right-hand spin to the right, a left-hand spin to the left. The shot in question after grazing continued their path in a more direct line than might be expected, and the steam-engine-like noise was then heard which indicates unsteady flight.

For the first round a mark was made at a spot near the turret top. The gun was to be laid to strike a spot just beneath this, but (owing, it was thought by some officers, to the firing being delayed and the gun getting cold) the shot passed close over the turret top, cutting through the rail-post and causing the bending and contortion. On giving rather less elevation the next shot struck some two feet below the mark at which it was directed. The shot stood well up to its work, the front portion, as far as the front ring of studs, remaining apparently intact and buried deep in the turret side.

We have presumed to show in Fig. 1 the place occupied by the shot's head and the depth to which the point has penetrated; we believe this cannot be far wrong on the following grounds. The rear edge of the front studs was about 6in. past the face of the plate, and the projectile, if a Palliser 12in. shell, would measure from this to the point nearly 14in. As it appears, however, that it was not the service Palliser shell of 1870, but a pattern known as large-cored shot, not then sealed and proved, this measurement may be slightly incorrect. Still, it hardly seems probable that the actual position of the projectile when taken out can be found to differ from what is given in the figure by as much as half an inch.

Supposing our estimate to be correct, the following are the effects produced, shown by the numbering and arrows in Fig. 1:—(1) The entire upper plate forced back to a distance at point of junction with lower plate 5in.; (2) shot penetrated to a depth of nearly 20in.; (3) horizontal joint between upper and lower plate opened to a width of 2in., the same effect being manifest in the corner of the top plate being lifted 2in. higher than that of the adjacent plate, vide Fig. 2; (4) the lower plate cracked in a vertical and laminating direction, if such a word may be allowed, and otherwise contorted at the edge; (5) a bolt driven some inches backwards, the head flying into the interior of the turret; (6) the double skin being bent back and forced open to a width of about 3in., the wood protruding; (7) the 4in. or inner skin torn open and hanging down to the extent of about 4ft. by 18in., a number of rivet-heads (as well as the bolt-heads) being thrown into the interior of the turret.

Although a little below the spot intended, it was

quite clear that this round gave a heavy contorting blow to the turret, the top of which had been so far forced back, it was, nevertheless, found that the turret revolved without the slightest difficulty, and for the object of the experiment the next round might be proceeded with.

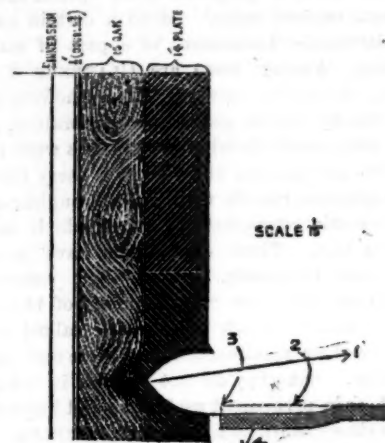


FIG. 2.—VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH PORTION STRUCK BY SHOT 2.

Considering the spot struck by the first blow, it seemed advisable to pass on at once to the trial of a blow at the line of junction between turret and glacis plate, which perhaps might be struck without the delay necessary for altering the ballast, in order to give the vessel a "list" towards the *Holspur*. This was done. By means of a mark painted on the turret, a shot was delivered grazing the glacis plate at a point 8ft. from the turret and glancing into the turret, which it penetrated to a depth of about 15in., the shot, as before, standing well up to its work and coming easily out of the hole, uninjured as far as the front row of studs.

The effects produced by this round are—(1) Penetration about 15in.; (2) glacis plate grooved to a depth of about 4in., and cracked; (3) flange ring covering joint of turret and glacis, cut through and bent; (4) lower side of glacis plate bent back, and split open to a width of about 3in.; (5) (not shown in figure) a sort of biading plate fixed on the lower edge of the armour side beneath the deck, broken off for a length of some feet, and the edge bulged downwards.

This round again severely tested the working of the turret, not perhaps quite so severely as might be conceived were a similar blow to fall in a more downward direction, but quite the kind of blow intended. On trial the turret was again found to work freely and easily. The ports, which up to this time had been covered and plugged up with beams of wood, were cleared open, and two rounds were fired from each gun; one a full blank charge of 70 lb. of pebble powder, and one a battering charge of 85 lb. of pebble powder with shot. The turret revolved easily in about a minute, and we are not aware that any effort was used to obtain speed. In short, the *Glatton* was in good fighting trim at the conclusion of the experiment. Considering how great are the chances against a second shot falling exactly on a spot already struck, it would hardly be going too far to say that the *Glatton* was in nearly as good condition to go into action as before the trial. Yet, it would be difficult to put her through a more severe ordeal except by bringing the 35-ton gun to bear on her, and as far as the object of the experiment, namely, injury to the working of the turret, it may be doubted whether much more effect would, even then, have been produced. A plunging fire we are inclined to believe the most likely to jam the turret. Suppose, for example, that the ship had had much list over towards the *Glatton*, there can be little doubt that the second shot would have caused much greater damage to the glacis plate, which at the thickest end (that is, next the turret), is only 3in. thick. As it was, this plate received a more severe blow than was at first apparent. Suppose the shot, instead of merely opening it through along one crack, had broken it into fragments, it is easy to conceive that detached portions either of shot or plate might have temporarily jammed up the space between turret side and glacis plate edge, a space we should say, from observation, of perhaps 6in. Still, even in this case, it seems likely that such jamming fragments might be soon removed; and, as this might be done from below, by men under cover, it is improbable that any breaking of glacis plate, or any wedging of shot, could cause more than temporary interruption to the action of the turret. In the plunging fire we have assumed a rather extreme case; such a vessel as the *Glatton* would never be called upon to fight in a sea which would expose her to a plunging fire from a hostile ship, nor is it to be expected that she would be very likely to come under the plunging fire of works of great command. At all events in supposing such a case, we must remember that we have only to go to such an extreme as may be found in Gibraltar batteries; to come to a fire indeed that no conceivable form of armor-plated ships capable of floating could resist.

We suppose the case of the 35-ton gun firing at the *Glatton* turret. Let us see what might be expected to happen. It is probable that the turret would be penetrated at any range up to at all events 1,000 yards, if struck fair. The men and guns in the interior might, no doubt suffer, but no more shock would fall on the turret structure than in the present instance. The experiment was not made with a view to penetration. In selecting the 14in. plates to fire at rather than the 12in., the trial of the turret in its working powers was probably the most severe that could be given to it by any shot of 12in. diameter. It will be seen that the shot which first struck the turret very nearly penetrated. The point of the shot we have estimated as being at a depth

of nearly 20 in., having in front of it only 8 in. of oak and a skin which it had already opened to the extent of 3 in. When it is remembered how little more would have been required to take the projectile through, and that, once through, it ceases to strain the structure of the turret, it will be seen that no 12 in. shot could much more severely try a turret with this thickness of plate—the same we believe in total amount in the 14 in. plate parts as that of the *Devastation* and *Thunderer*.

We are tempted to speculate as to what would have been the effect of the slow, heavy blow of the Rodman shot, but it may be profitable to conclude by summing up a few minor facts connected with the experiment.

First, as to moral effect. The officer and men (about thirty in number in all) who remained on board the *Glatton* during the firing, occupied the captain's cabin where the shock of impact was very little felt; how little may be seen from the following fact. After the experience of one miss the crew returned to the cabin for the second round. This time the turret was severely struck; but the men came out, thinking it was another miss. The apparent comfort of the kid, hen, and rabbit in the turret point the same conclusion, viz., that the work stored up in a shot is delivered on armor at any point with no more shock to surrounding objects than the work—equal in quantity, which the same powder charge expends on the gun in the firing vessel.

Secondly, as to the penetration obtained by the projectiles, we noticed that the 35-ton gun at Shoeburyness rather exceeded what we should have supposed. On this occasion the reverse was the case. The 25-ton gun was fired exactly as given on the second line—that is, with a firing charge of 85 lb., and probably with a velocity of about 1300 ft. per second. The line for the thick armor of the *Glatton* is shown as pierced even a little past this range. We have noticed, however, that the shot did not strike perfectly fair, which, with the circular form of the wall of a turret, makes more difference than in the case of a flat target. Further, the projectiles were not those of the most recent construction, and, being of the date 1870, where any manufacture is constantly watched and improved, a year and a-half may make a sensible difference in the excellence of the product.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESSE.

[From the Engineer.]

SUCH a programme of experiments as that carried out at Shoeburyness on Thursday, June 20th deserves special notice, as fixing what may be called landmarks of progress in the various branches of artillery. The experiment of the day was the first trial of the 35-ton gun—the “Woolwich infant”—against armor, a matter of such importance that it deserves to be dealt with alone, consequently our readers will find that we have devoted a separate article [published in the *Journal*, of July 20, Ed. A. & N. JOURNAL] to it exclusively, in preference to allowing it to rank in the array of heterogeneous trials which made up the happy family-like programme of the day. We must not, however, imply that the other trials which were made did not deal with matters of importance, but rather that each particular test was not of any importance, because it was only the repetition of some well-established result, and therefore could not be spoken of in itself as an actual experiment.

The first trial consisted in the firing of the 9-inch Woolwich gun on the Moncrieff carriage. This was only the repetition of a previous experiment. There was, however, a new feature in the details of the system of laying the gun, namely, the marking, on a disc, low down on the carriage, of the elevation given to the piece with reference to the horizontal plane, by the use of which the laying of the gun by a man under cover at the bottom of the pit is facilitated. The carriage in all its parts acted well, although by no means better than on previous occasions.

The second performance of the day, namely, the trial of Mr. Quick's torpedo, was certainly in every sense an experiment. We have heard it said that a New York detective masters a ruffian who suddenly presents a loaded pistol at his head, by simply standing in an apparently passive attitude, with his hand in his coat pocket, while in that hand he quietly points a small pistol towards his adversary, and at length shoots him unaware from inside his own pocket, the ball passing through both of their clothes. Mr. Quick appears to contemplate a somewhat similar “artful dodge.” He proposes to furnish a man-of-war with a tube closed by valves fixed in the vessel's side, about 8 feet below the water line, from which a locomotive or rocket torpedo suddenly emerges, passing under water into the unarmored “vitals” of an adversary. [Our readers will remember that it was in endeavoring to perfect an invention similar to this that the late Major Ed. B. Hunt of the Engineer Corps, lost his life, October 2, 1863, at Brooklyn.—ED. JOURNAL.] Thursday was the first occasion on which his design was tried on a large scale. A 10-inch gun was laid on the beach at about five degrees elevation, at a spot which would be covered by about 4 feet depth of water at high tide. The bore was closed at the muzzle by a disc of glass fixed in a wood washer tightly sealed round the edge, while an electric wire led through the vent of the gun to a small igniting charge in the centre of the base of the torpedo. The torpedo itself was a cylinder something over 5 feet long, with a sharp pointed head, and immediately behind it a hollow space intended to be filled with gun-cotton. The after part of the body contained four rockets, which were in communication with the igniting charge, and whose gas escaped on ignition through spiral vents designed to give rotation to the torpedo and keep its axis steady while projecting it through the water. On this occasion the gun-cotton-bursting charge was dispensed with, the object being to ascertain what range and direction might be obtained.

On firing, the torpedo burst open close to the muzzle of the gun, two rockets rising into the air, one of which descended again almost immediately, while the other

flew high over the heads of the spectators. The conditions governing a rocket's motion under water are even more complicated than in air; the pressure of the gas in every case, of course, increases with the depth of water above the rocket. In fact, to obtain the full development of force without risk of bursting the case, a certain given depth is required. Success could hardly be expected to follow a preliminary trial on a large scale. Even supposing such an engine to be desirable, Mr. Quick's torpedo has hardly reached the stage of development desirable for a public trial; the same forces which cause the ricochet of a shot in water, or, in fact, the bounds of a stone thrown by hand to skim in “ducks and drakes,” would always give a submarine rocket, if it moved with a high velocity, a tendency to rise like a Venus out of the sea.

At about a quarter to twelve o'clock the 10-inch Woolwich gun fired common shell. This practice would have been more interesting had the piece been mounted on Captain Scott's carriage; and this would probably have been the case but for a comparatively trifling accident which had occurred to prevent it. Very good shell practice was next made from four 64-pounder Palliser guns, being 8-inch converted smooth bores.

The morning's programme was concluded by the firing of Hale's war rockets and Boxer's life-saving rockets with lines. Our readers probably are aware that the use of a life-saving rocket is to carry a light line over a stranded wreck, by which a double rope and whip may be passed to the crew, and eventually a hawser to be made fast to the mast, on which runs a sling or “breeches buoy,” affording men the means of passing safe to shore, in cases where a lifeboat could not save them. The attempt has been made lately at Shoeburyness to get rid of one of these successive operations by firing two rockets together, and making them carry the whip and double line at once, instead of the preliminary light line. The two rockets thus fastened together are, in fact, a copy of Denner's twin rockets, on a more powerful scale, and are, unfortunately, subject to the same liabilities. Should the two rockets ignite and start together, they may act well, but should one either light decidedly before the other, or from any cause commence to act much more strongly, the whole is deflected by the action of a sort of couple, and may fly indefinitely wide of the proper direction. This danger arises only at the moment of ignition, for if the rockets get away for any considerable number of yards, the pull [of the heavy line behind them] is a great safeguard against deflection. On this occasion, however, probably the ignition—which was effected by raw quick-match strands—was not simultaneous, as the rockets darted into the sea at about thirty yards from the firing point. In a shipwreck, time is a great object, but time is generally best secured by making the first communication to the vessel as easy as possible; in fact, the saving of the crew is generally rapidly effected after any kind of line once falls clear over the ship. Hence, it seems doubtful if this method of using the rockets is likely to be so successful as the use of the lighter one.

After luncheon some firing at ships' sides took place. Two targets had been constructed—one representing an ordinary iron, and another an ordinary wood ship's side—both without plating of any kind. This trial was in continuation of a similar practice commenced on the previous day, the result having been that common shells broke up in passing through one-half inch iron plate, thus bursting in a manner without any fuse. Such a result, however, would have to be repeated and confirmed before it could be accepted generally. On this occasion Pettman's general service fuzes were used, and a good spread of splinters was obtained on rows of 9-foot wood targets, fixed eight yards in rear of the ship's side. The 35-ton gun, firing at number 33 strengthened target—which we notice elsewhere—then took place, and was followed by mere firing of the character of practice. First, a capital running target—drawn by horses at the end of a sufficiently long rope to insure their safety—was moved rapidly backwards and forwards across the range, and was fired at by 10-inch and 9-inch muzzle-loading guns, and also a 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong. The target appeared to escape injury altogether; but the result was not to be wondered at, for it was small, and moving at a smart trot, while only blind projectiles could be fired consistently with the safety of the horses. Some blind shells went very close to the target, which, had they been able to act as shrapnel, might have produced great effect. The closing experiment was some competitive firing between the following guns: The service 16-pounder and 9-pounder guns, firing shrapnel shell and time fuzes, and the Prussian breech-loading field gun, firing common shell and percussion fuzes. This trial was not a very important one. It exhibited the comparative effects of the Prussian field piece, as used during the last war, against our field guns now existing in the service. The inefficiency of common shell, as compared with shrapnel or segment, was, it is true, known to our officers before the German war—having, in fact, been very strikingly demonstrated at the Dartmoor experiments in the previous year, but it is now also well known to the Germans and other Powers whose artillery in future wars would hardly fire common shell at troops. On the whole, the programme may be said to have been remarkably well carried out. Very few failures occurred, and those in instances where they were of no importance. It is only to be regretted that, where so many subjects were taken up, it is difficult to do more in a report than touch on each one. The summing up of them, however, can hardly fail to be thought satisfactory. Putting the wonderful armor experiment out of the question, perhaps the most remarkable feature exhibited is the high state of perfection to which the handling of our heavy guns has been brought. The Moncrieff system has been applied with full success to the 9-inch, and is being improved continually. We may add—although they unfortunately fell out of the programme—that the 10-inch and other heavy guns are now worked with Captain Scott's carriages and gear with wonderful ease and rapidity.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.

THE *London Illustrated News* of July 13 gives the following account of the annual gathering at Wimbledon:

The National Rifle Association's thirteenth annual meeting on Wimbledon Common was begun on Monday, as far as shooting is concerned; but, a week earlier, the Honorable Artillery Company, the Victorias, and the London Scottish had moved under canvas, and undergone much useful drill in their “camps of instruction.” The white tents of Canvas Town are arranged nearly the same as they were last year. The Cottage is occupied by Earl Ducie as chairman of the executive committee, and is surrounded with marquees, reception tents, impromptu gardens, and the choicest plants and flowers that together made it a fit haunt for the fashionable world during the Wimbledon fortnight proper. Lancashire lasses serve in the refreshment pavilion, the original Manchester caterers having the management of the commissariat department. The exhibition tent was opened on Tuesday and the principal prizes were displayed for the first time. Conspicuous among them is the massive Elcho shield, and the yet more massive China cup. The latter is the work, as to its engraving, of a single Chinese artist, who completed it in less than two years.

The work set down in Monday's programme was got through in the most satisfactory manner, and the shooting was so marvellously good that the men who had made excellent scores, but still were beaten, confessed that the winners deserved all they had won. The weather was very favorable for good shooting. The storm had cleared the air, there was a light, steady wind, a dull sky overhead, and a bright, clear horizon. The Prince of Wales's prize of £100 was won by Sergeant Metcalf, Twelfth North Yorkshire, with 50 points—the same score as last year. The Snider Nursery prizes, for men who have never won a prize at Wimbledon or at a country meeting, produced some good shooting, though the top score was not so high as last year's. Previous to 1870 a score of 18 points took the prize, and last year twelve 17's were in the list of twenty-five winners; but this year the list is made up of five 19's and twenty of the best 18's. The first prize (£20) was taken by Private Lewis, Third Brecon.

Shooting for the Alexandra prizes was also begun on Monday, when there was capital scoring. Half a dozen men scored all bull's-eyes (20 points) at 200 yards, the chief prize-winners at that stage being Mr. Wade, First Lancashire, £20; Lance-Corporal Day, Sixth Cheshire, and Mr. Clows, Third Renfrew, £15 each. At 500 yards in the Alexandra contest Mr. Wade, First Lancashire, and Mr. Gilroy, Sixth Norfolk, having made 20 points each, tied for the first and second prizes of the £20 and £15 respectively. Mr. H. Emery, Third Cambridge, who made 19 points, was third, and gained £15. Among the twenty-six others who scored 19 were Sergeant Angus Cameron, twice a Queen's prizeman, and Lieutenant Humphrey, Cambridge University, last year's Queen's prizeman. The Alexandra prize competition at 600 yards commenced on Tuesday, but not under the most favorable conditions for good shooting. Nevertheless, Lieutenant Evans, Cambridge University Corps, finished up with the fine aggregate score of 53 for the three ranges of the Alexandra. Captain Radcliffe, South Middlesex, Private McDougall, London Rifle Brigade, Corporal John Dixon, Sixth Northumberland, Dr. Mitchell, Cumberland, and Corporal Babbage, Ninth Somerset, making 52 each. Corporal Larkin, Sixty-third Battalion, Halifax, one of the Canadian team, scored 51, in common with seven other competitors. There were also four scores of 50 each, nine of 49, in which two other members of the Canadian team, Quartermaster Thomas and Corporal Pallen, were included; and, as far as can be ascertained, there were about ten other competitors who scored 48 and 47. On Wednesday the shooting at 600 yards terminated. Fifteen scored 18 points at that distance, Sergeant Rouse, Second Devon, carrying off the £20 prize, and Sergeant Marsh, Thirtieth Hants, and Ensign Grey, Second Ayrshire, £15 each. The three highest aggregate scorers at the three Alexandra ranges were Color-Sergeant Evans, Fifth Derby, who won £15 with 53 points, and Lieutenant Evans, Cambridge University, and Corporal Babbage, Ninth Somersetshire, who scored respectively 53 and 52, and pocketed £10 apiece.

The contest for the Queen's prize opened on Tuesday morning. The entries were more numerous than usual, numbering nearly 3,000. The Queen's prize dates from the first Wimbledon meeting in 1860, and has always formed the great feature of the annual tournament. It is open to efficient volunteers at the rate of three per company, or independent sub-divisions, with two nominated by the commanding officer of the battalion. Five shots are allowed to each competitor at 200 yards, five at 500, and five at 600. In the first stage the sum of £1,265 is given by the association, in 250 prizes of from £2 to £60, the awards being for aggregate scores at the three distances, and the best shot receiving £80 and the silver medal and badge of the association. For the 200-yards range, in spite of the indifferent weather, Private Oswald, First Newcastle, succeeded in performing a feat which has only been done once before in the same competition—that is, putting on all “eyes,” shooting from the shoulder, and scoring 20. Eleven scores of 18 were made, and twenty-two of 17 marks each.

The great competition on Wednesday was for the 500-yards range of the Queen's prize. Towards the close of the day, it was known that four competitors had scored the highest possible, and that there were a long series of 19's and 18's. The highest aggregate scorers at 200 and 500 yards were Sergeant Fletcher, of the London Rifle Brigade, who stood first with 35; Corporal Heath, of the same corps, and Ensign Edmonds, Seventeenth Devon, being 35; Captain Tucker, Ninth Devon, 34; and sundry competitors, including the Queen's prizeman of last year, Lieutenant Humphrey, Cambridge University, 33. At 500 yards the following competitors made the highest possible score of five bull's-eyes: Private

Hunt, Sixteenth Middlesex; Private Bassett, Nineteenth Middlesex; Corporal Stokes, Twelfth Salop; and Private Rawlence, Twelfth Somerset.

In the contest between Lords and Commons, on Thursday, the latter won by three points. There were ten shots each fired at 200 and 500 yards; and the representatives of the Lords and Commons scored as follows: Lords—Earl of Denbigh, 69; Earl Spencer, 73; Earl Ducie, 68; Lord Cloncurry, 74; making a total of 284. Commons: Mr. Fordyce, 70; Mr. Malcolm, 76; Mr. Vivian, 68; Mr. Baas, 73; forming a total of 287.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE BROOKLYN THIRTEENTH AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Thirteenth, like most other commands of the National Guard, is fond of a good time, and none more so than Company H. Captain Hull, who ever since its famous Meriden trip, which took place several years since, has been itching to go East again. The former excursion was one of the most successful ever undertaken by any one portion of the regiment, and the present excursion of which we write is likely to be another binding link of soldierly friendship between the National Guard of the States of New York and of Connecticut. But let us give briefly some of the details and incidents of this last exploit.

The company formed on the evening of July 23, and at 7 o'clock P. M. left the armory, preceded by Connor's band of twenty-five pieces, for the Norwalk boat. The command numbered twenty-four files, under Captain E. L. Hull, assisted by First Lieutenant S. F. Strong and Second Lieutenant L. L. Laidlow; a portion of the field and staff also accompanied the excursionists. Crossing at Fulton Ferry, the company marched to pier 37, E. R., and took passage on the propeller *City of Norwalk*. This boat was ill adapted to the transportation of passengers, being almost entirely without the necessary cabin accommodations. The sail up the Sound was anything but an agreeable one; the night was stormy, and shelter on board the steamer scarce. The hours, however, were whiled away by the introduction of the usual story-telling, singing, and instrumental music; the only noticeable incident being a collision with a sloop off Execution Light. It seemed that the sloop, which was going in the opposite direction to the steamer, was badly handled, and the *City of Norwalk* struck her as she was crossing her bows. Of course there was considerable excitement among the gallant Thirteenth for a time, until it was ascertained the steamer had sustained no damage. The *Norwalk* was immediately put about, however, to find whether the sloop had been less fortunate, but although an hour was spent in the search the sloop could not be found. One of the crew, however, jumped on board the steamer when the vessels collided, and was taken to Norwalk. Through this delay the boat did not reach her dock in Norwalk until 2 o'clock A. M. All was quiet at this hour at Norwalk, after the reception of the Seventy-first battalion, and only one man, and he in a very weak condition, was observed on the dock, he being, doubtless, the only remaining man able to "brace up" after the reception of the American Guard. The company immediately went on board the train of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, in waiting, and proceeded without delay to Litchfield, arriving at 5:15 A. M. The command was met by a committee of Company H, Fourth Connecticut, and escorted to the Court-house, where the men deposited their equipments, and partook of a breakfast. After this the company was dismissed until 11 o'clock, the hour announced for the parade. The boys amused themselves in various ways; some went to the "Lake," a beautiful sheet of water about three miles from the village, where they indulged in boating, fishing, and bathing; others played ball, billiards, etc.; but to Sergeant Boyd, of the drum corps, these amusements appeared too tame. Seeing an ox team and cart in front of the hotel without a driver, he threw himself on the back of one of the oxen, and started the establishment off at a brisk trot. The oxen awoke at length to a sense of the impropriety of this proceeding, and ran with all speed, putting the drummer in a bad position, and endangering his life, for he could neither stop them nor get off the animal's back. The affair was finally terminated by the oxen, cart, and Boyd rolling down a gully. Boyd fell partially under one of the oxen, but was finally extricated by the village undertaker, with but slight injuries. At 10 o'clock the Litchfield company formed, and marched to the Court-house, where it stacked arms. It was under command of Captain Shumway and Lieutenants Sandford and Wessels, and paraded twenty files, in full-dress uniforms similar to that of the Twenty-second New York. This company has been formed only a few months, but is composed of good material, and even now it drills better than many companies that have been organized for a longer period. At 11 o'clock the two companies formed for parade (the Thirteenth's company in white trousers), and, headed by the Thirteenth's band, marched through the principal streets, being frequently cheered by the numerous spectators along the line of march. The parade lasted about an hour, the companies returning to the Court-house and stacking arms. After a short rest the Brooklyn company was formed for an exhibition drill in the square. The drill was a very creditable one, and elicited applause from the astonished villagers. Dinner at the hotels succeeded the drill. There was a happy absence of speeches or toasts at this meal, and for this reason perhaps was more thoroughly enjoyed.

The afternoon was spent in various amusements, all appearing to enjoy themselves. At 4 o'clock the band gave a concert in "Prospect Park," the villagers turning out in strength to hear Connor's "bould" music boys. Old men forgot their three-score and ten, and joined heartily in the dance on the green. At 5 o'clock the commands assembled again for dress parade. Previous to the ceremony the companies were photographed. At the dress parade the companies were divided into four commands, Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs assuming command, assisted by Adjutant Richards, and the remainder of the field and staff participating. The effect was very pleasing, and was seemingly something novel for the Litchfield folks. After dress parade the companies were again dismissed. Then followed the parade of the "Thirteenth's fire brigade," a facetious command, and controlled by Lieutenant Scrymser of the staff. In lieu of an engine, etc., the military firemen had rigged up a dry goods box on a sully, and for fire coats turned their overcoats inside out. This parade was a great feature of the day's sport, and created a deal of merriment. At 8 o'clock the companies sat down to supper at the Mansion House. Although the men were tired, having had no sleep the night before, all were determined that the sport should be kept up until the return. At 9 o'clock the ball, which so many had anticipated for days, opened. The ladies were elegantly attired, and the soldier boys had "sand-papery" themselves so that they all looked quite bright and clean. The ball lasted until 2 o'clock, and was a grand success. At the close of this festive affair the company prepared to take its departure. The sleepy ones were routed out, knapsacks were packed, and a general bustle ensued. At 3:30 the company took its departure from Litchfield, the train leaving amid cheers and music. A more used-up body of men could not readily be found than were on board of that train. The noisy and good-natured Tinken, Devoe, Dumont, and Miller, and others of the non-sleeping ring, were glad to cease their pranks and lie down and take a nap. At 7 A. M. the train arrived at Norwalk, and the company proceeded to the steamer *Americus*, on board of which they started for home. The trip down the Sound was a quiet one, all hands being willing to take a rest. The boat arrived at the dock in New York at 11:30 A. M., when the company immediately disembarked, formed, and proceeded via Fulton Ferry to the armory, where it was dismissed.

In conclusion let us state that the excursion, like all the affairs of this company, was a grand success, and every one had a "good time." Certainly the quiet old village was awakened from its Rip Van Winkle sleep—every body was out, every body was pleased, and the Thirteenth left a good impression on the staid inhabitants, which will last for many a day.

A BATTERY COMPETITIVE DRILL AND PRACTICE.—A correspondent informs us that "Battery B of the N. G. S. N. J. having challenged the Keystone battery of Philadelphia, Pa., N. G., and the challenge having been accepted, there will be a target contest between the above named batteries, at Cape May, N. J., August 19, for a prize color. Excursion tickets will be issued by the West Jersey Railroad at \$1.50 for the trip. The contest has become a matter of State pride on both sides of the Delaware, the betting being lively and about even. Governor Parker of New Jersey and staff, and Governor Geary and staff of Pennsylvania, General De Hart and staff of New Jersey, General Bankson and staff of Pennsylvania will be present; also Generals Runion, Sewell, Price, Stryker, and Mott of New Jersey, as well as several general officers from Pennsylvania. There will be several companies of the N. G. of Pennsylvania and the N. G. of New Jersey accompany the batteries on this occasion."

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT'S VISIT—A RETROSPECT.—We have made several announcements of the proposed visit of the Second Infantry Connecticut National Guard, Colonel S. R. Smith, in September next, and as the regiment has extended so many courtesies to the State troops of New York, from time to time, we deem it interesting to give some sketch of its career, and at the same time note some of its attentions as extended at various times to the militia of New York.

The Second regiment is a very old regiment, and has always been considered the best drilled, and largest in numbers, in the State. It earned for itself an honorable record in the war, and its members were among the first to respond to the call of the President at the commencement of the Rebellion. Colonel Alfred H. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, now brigadier-general of the Regular Army, and commanding Department of the South, commanded it in the three months' term, and it was one of the few regiments which retired from the Bull Run battle field in good order. It furnished a large number of officers for the war, many distinguishing themselves, and winning high rank. Since Colonel Terry's administration it has been commanded by General Kellogg, the present member of Congress from the Second District of Connecticut; the present Adjutant-General of Connecticut, Brigadier-General Mervin; Colonels Basserman and Bradley. The regiment was never in better condition than at the present time. Owing to the very liberal and generous militia law of the State it has been newly uniformed, armed and equipped. The uniform is gray, full-dress pattern, trimmed in black and gold; caps and epaulets like the Seventh's; belts white leather, patent-leather cartridge-boxes, etc.—all of the very best material. It numbers now

about 700 active members, and has a fine regimental (Felsburg's) band of thirty pieces, which will compare favorably with the best New York bands. It has ordered of Baker & McKenney, New York, 500 knapsacks, to be ready by September 1, which, with the 120 on hand already, will complete 650 knapsacks. In fine, it is a first-class regiment, all the companies hailing from cities, with one exception. Of its appearance and drill and marching qualities we will not speak, preferring New York military critics to judge for themselves when they see the parade, when, we feel assured, it will receive a very favorable and just criticism. The regiment has voted to make an excursion to New York in September, and without doubt will number at least 500 men, and perhaps 550, all fully uniformed and armed with breech-loaders of the "Peabody" rifle pattern. Accompanying the regiment will be a number of invited guests, among whom will be Governor Jewell and staff; General Crauford and staff, commanding the Connecticut brigade; Mayors of the cities of New Haven, Middletown, Meriden, and Waterbury; General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army; General Kellogg, member of Congress; ex-colonels of the regiment; civic officers of New Haven, etc. It proposes leaving New Haven at 10:15 A. M. Thursday morning, September 19, arriving in New York at Peek slip, about 3:30 P. M. same day, when it will receive an escort of some character and be conducted to some armory, and stack arms. It will probably stay in New York that night and all of the next day, leaving for home at 11 o'clock Friday night. To show what the Second has done in the way of military attentions, it will be only necessary to recapitulate instances as are known to ourselves wherein it has received and entertained the New York military. First and foremost, in 1832 the Seventh encamped at New Haven for a week, and again in 1852, a few details concerning which encampment and the attentions received at the hands of the citizens and military will be found in the history of the second company, Seventh regiment, written by Colonel Clark. The history is very brief indeed, yet it suffices to show that the Second did all that could be done in those days when military was not a popular thing. Many perhaps will remember the last encampment, and the reception which accompanied it. The Grays and Blues, both belonging to the Second regiment, escorted the Seventh, and did guard duty for it on special days. For many years, and in fact ever since the acquaintance has been kept up among its officers, and on almost every occasion of the Gray's popular balls the Seventh has been remembered with invitations. Last year the regiment received a very cordial invitation by the civil and military authorities of New Haven to visit New Haven for a day or two, or encampment, as they should elect; and on a number of occasions have the Seventh's officers been made to feel at home when its members happen to be in New Haven. In fact the Second has always endeavored to do by others as it would be done by, and how well it has done it is a matter of record. A few years ago a battalion of the Eighth visited New Haven, and was received and entertained by the Grays. It certainly had a "good time," and a large amount of money was spent upon the visitors. Four or five years ago, on one election day, a company of the Seventy-first visited New Haven, and was well taken care of at the Tontine Hotel; Colonel Rockafellar and staff and most of the company officers accompanied it, making a splendid show. New Haven city military took good care of them. The Forty-seventh has been to New Haven twice, each time receiving attention. The Twenty-second has been there also. In both excursions a representative of the JOURNAL participated, and we well remember the hospitality and courtesies extended. These regiments reciprocated last fall by lavishing courtesies upon the "Grays." Colonel Austen's and Colonel Porter's men have shown right well that they know how to repay any attentions shown their commands. Company I of the Second entertained Company H of the Thirteenth of Brooklyn two or three years ago, in which reception the field and staff of both regiments joined. On their way through New Haven they were escorted by one of the city companies; and last year, when it was stated that the Second regiment intended visiting New York and Brooklyn, Colonel Mason, then in command of the Thirteenth, tendered the Second a cordial invitation to accept an escort from his regiment. As the Second did not go, of course it was not accepted. The Sixty-ninth has visited New Haven once or twice, and has been taken care of by the "Sarsfield Guard" of the Second regiment. The fame of the Sarsfield (Company C) as a well drilled company has gone abroad, and we will not further allude to them, only to call attention to the fact that it was the company to compete with the Montgomery Guard of Boston after its defeat by the Webster Guard, Twelfth regiment. The drill, as we all know, however, never took place. A battalion of the Twelfth, Companies F and K, visited New Haven a few years since, and their stay was made as pleasant as it possibly could be. Before the war one or two companies of the Ninth visited New Haven, and were received by the Grays. Soon after, the Grays visited New York, and were well paid back in their same coin by the same company; therefore it may be said the Grays and the Ninth are "quits." Some years ago a company of the Seventy-ninth went to New Haven, and had a good time. Companies from Newark, Hoboken, Paterson, Albany, etc., have also been, time and time again, the recipients of Connecticut's hospitality. The majority of the Second's officers have served through the war, twenty-three of them holding commissions, and two captains are graduates

of West Point. When New York companies propose to visit or "excursionize" they usually send forward a committee to arrange for their reception, and usually are not backward about soliciting an escort. The Second has never been "away from home," and therefore is unused to such proceedings; and, naturally of a bashful nature, it therefore does not propose to solicit anything at all, taking, however, very gratefully anything that is offered in the way of proper attentions, which it may rest assured it will receive.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment paraded in full-dress uniform (white trousers), plume and white gloves, on Wednesday, July 31, to receive and escort the Twenty-first regiment of Poughkeepsie and Forty-seventh regiment of Brooklyn through this city. On all occasions of parading in white trousers, the blue dress trousers will be kept at the armory, so as to be ready for use in case of stormy weather.

UPTON'S CRITICISMS.—No tactics ever published have been more thoroughly officious or more frequently misconstrued than those of General Upton. Though they have now been in use some five years, hundreds of officers are still in doubt as to the meaning of portions of them, and are constantly raising issues relative thereto. Though it must be acknowledged that the Tactics are not always explicit enough, officers will find a valuable assistant in the use of a small amount of common sense in solving what may seem to them "knotty questions." In so condensed a volume it is almost an impossibility to explain every detail of a movement, and the Tactics in many instances, therefore, leave it clearly open to the exercise of some thought on the part of the student. This must be particularly borne in mind when a command is to be handled in a limited space—a drill-room for instance, or where it is placed in a position to utilize its strength, it is compelled to sacrifice somewhat the authorized Tactics. These matters are fully comprehended by intelligent officers, and are not therefore open, in our opinion, to criticism. Let us not be understood by this, however, as sanctioning deviations from the authorized Tactics, for that has never been our theory or practice, as the past criticisms in the JOURNAL plainly show. On the contrary, we have at all times sustained the Tactics when circumstance made the conformity therewith authoritative and proper.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—On Friday evening of last week Company B, Colonel Henry Edw. Roehr presiding, elected John Kissel (formerly captain of Company E) captain. Ex-Major Fred. J. Karcher has been commissioned adjutant. Nearly all the companies have been "examined" by the tailor and hatter for the new uniform. Colonel Roehr has instructed Lieutenant Louis Finkelmeier to take charge of the cadet corps which is about being raised for this command. They will also appear in Blitzableiter.

RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—On Tuesday afternoon a battalion of this command, comprising Companies A, Captain S. K. Darrow; B, Captain Wm. Haubenstel; F, Captain Louis Mackenbaugh; H, Captain Samuel Underhill; G, Captain Geo. Schlude, under the immediate command of Colonel James Smith, from Poughkeepsie, visited Brooklyn as the guests of the Forty-seventh Infantry. The command, numbering some two hundred and fifty all told, was received on disembarkation from the steamer *Daniel Drew*, in New York, at about 6 p. m., by a delegation of the officers of the Forty-seventh, and immediately escorted to a steamer awaiting near by, and thence was conveyed on a brief sail up the river and down the bay, being finally landed at the foot of one of the East River streets, Brooklyn, E. D., where the Forty-seventh, under command of Colonel Austen, awaited its arrival. The streets and piers adjoining were filled with an excited populace, citizens and soldiers, who welcomed the strangers with tumultuous cheers, the demonstration being peculiar to the citizens of the Burg and its favorite command, and, we feel assured, most satisfactory to the excursionists. The two commands soon fell in, the Forty-seventh preceding, and marched over the following route: Broadway, Sixth street, Grand, Seventh, South Third, Eighth, Ross, Bedford avenue, Fourth to the armory, where an elegant collation awaited the attention of the guests. The streets were excessively crowded, and the display of fireworks and colored lights fairly turned night into day, cheer after cheer greeting the visitors along the line, and the welcome proving one of the most hearty ever before exhibited in the district. The illumination of houses along the route on the part of the citizens was very general, which, by the way, was one of the features of the reception. The collation at the armory was a happy combination of the substantial with the delicate, wine and lager flowing freely on all sides. The speech of welcome was in Colonel Austen's most happy mood, and the response of Colonel Smith, as usual, characteristically modest. Several hours were most happily passed, the hosts and guests finally separating, the latter taking quarters at the Wall House or with individual members of the Forty-seventh. The first day's reception was one of unalloyed success, the reception committee of the Forty-seventh carrying out every detail, and the members filling well the posts of hosts.

The excursion and entertainment at Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, was exceedingly enjoyable throughout, despite the rain. At 8:30 a. m. a numerous detachment of the Forty-seventh escorted its guests to the South Side railroad, where they embarked for the sea side. The band of the Twenty-first accompanied the excursion party, which numbered nearly 400 persons. The hotel, or, more properly

speaking, shed, was not of the most inviting character, nor did the continuous showers during the day add to the entertainment. Nevertheless the men in many instances bathed in the sea, or sailed on the calm interior basin, and made the best of the circumstances. The dinner and clam bake was a feature of the day with the majority, and was thoroughly enjoyed, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, Major Bush, in fact all the officers, making everything comfortable for their guests. At 2:30 p. m. the sea siders re-embarked for home, marching directly to the regimental armory, the Forty-seventh donning the full-dress uniform, and the Poughkeepsies preparing for departure. The two commands then marched to the ferry, embarked, and were conveyed by special boat to Twenty-third street, New York, where the Twelfth formally received them in good style, and escorted them to the State Arsenal, where a fine collation was provided. Colonel Ward and his officers are entitled to great praise for this most satisfactory reception. While the men were demolishing the eatables up stairs, the officers and guests were being separately entertained below stairs, and the happy speeches of congratulations, the songs of the Twelfth's commander, the warlike and effective poem of Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve, together with a plentiful flow of wine, made this short reunion of the three regiments most pleasant, and one long to be remembered. Then followed the cheers, the "falling in," and the march to the Grand Central depot, Forty-second street and the formal leave-taking of the visitors. The Forty-seventh was then escorted by the Twelfth as far as Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, where the two friendly commands separated, the Twelfth warmly applauding the Forty-seventh as it passed in column along its front. The Forty-seventh during all these parades made a handsome display both in numbers and appearance, parading on the first occasion ten commands of twelve files, and on Wednesday evening eight commands of twelve files. The Twelfth paraded six commands of twelve files, while the Twenty-first formed a battalion of four commands of twelve files. The uniform of the latter commands is somewhat similar to the fatigue of the New York Twenty-second, although leggings are not worn; and the regiment, as a rule, made a good exhibition.

TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE, SIXTH DIVISION.—At an election for brigadier-general of the Twenty-fourth brigade, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John A. Green, held July 29 at Syracuse, N. Y., Colonel Timothy Sullivan, of Oswego, commanding the Forty-eighth regiment, was unanimously elected. The headquarters of the brigade will hereafter be at Oswego.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—Owing to the parade of the Forty-seventh regiment of July 31 the picnic of the drum corps has been postponed to the 7th of August.....Colonel Jos. Burger, of the Twenty-eighth, is the father of another handsome recruit.....Major Karcher, whom by this time every one knows, has left the city to attend the encampment of the Grand Army at Auburn as a delegate.....Commissary Sorymsor, of the Thirtieth Infantry, was the recipient of a handsome iron locket (padlock) while at Litchfield last week. The presentation was made, in behalf of the citizens of the town, by Surgeon Moore, of the Thirtieth, as a slight token of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the fire department in their village. Lieutenant Sorymsor, in accepting the gift, made a most happy speech, vowing to wear the charm forever and a day. In this connection it is related that Private Huntington, of the Thirtieth, went out on the lake at Litchfield fishing, and, as he says, didn't "catch a single fish," but instead caught a fine ducking by falling in the water, in his excitement at a nibble.....The Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the purchase of two Gatling guns, one to go to the First regiment, Hartford, and the other to the Second, New Haven, the guns being under the control of the colonels of those regiments.By the resignation of Captain A. L. Webber, commanding Company G, Seventy-first, the regiment and National Guard loses a very competent veteran member.....It strikes us that our friend Colonel Cooper soon tired of his position as commandant of the active little First. What's the matter, colonel; was the command too strong, or the military duties too arduous?.....The Forty-seventh, on the occasion of the reception of the Twenty-first, formally opened its new Board of Officers' room, located just off the main drill-room on the second floor. It is almost as large as the Seventh's; is elegantly fitted up and furnished throughout. This change of room was made necessary by the rapid increase of the regiment.....The Twenty-second did not, as we prematurely announced in last week's JOURNAL, "a shooting go" on Friday of last week, the severe rain storm interfering. It seems, however, the enterprising conductors of the military department of an evening paper, and the "gossip" of the Sunday edition of the New York Daily Times, did not find it out, and copied the order as it appeared in the JOURNAL, giving undoubted exhibition of genuine enterprise. Moral: Observe the sixth commandment, or be sure "your sin will find you out." The match, we learn, has been postponed until August 13.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Herald gives the time and localities of the encampments of the militia of this State as follows:

First Infantry, Hull, August 6; Ninth Infantry, Weymouth, August 6; First Battalion Infantry, Atlantic, near Quincy, August 13; First Battalion Light Artillery, Weymouth, August 13; Second Company Cadets, Ipswich, August 13; Sixth Infantry, August 20; Third Infantry, Lake-

ville, August 20; First Battalion Cavalry, Weymouth, August 20; Fourth Light Battery, August 27; Company F, Unattached Cavalry, Wilmington, August 27; Third Light Battery, Wilmington, August 27; Second Battalion Infantry, Myricks, August 27; Tenth Infantry, Sterling Junction, September 10; Fifth Battery Light Artillery, Sterling Junction, September 10; Fifth Infantry, Swampscott, September 10; Second Infantry, September 17; Eighth Infantry, Hamilton, September 24.

The First regiment intended to encamp at Strawberry Hill, but no satisfactory arrangement could be made with the parties who would be most benefited by the muster at this point, and hence it is proposed to change the location to Nahant.

One hundred Peabody breech-loaders were furnished the First company of Cadets last Monday, but less than fifty were sufficient for the corps during muster. The Second company of Cadets, Major Browne, of Salem, will in a few days receive 125 breech-loaders, in order that they may be used during the five days' encampment. The Salem Cadets always go into camp with a full company, and this year the indications are favorable for a more successful muster than on any previous year during the past decade.

At a recent election meeting in one of the companies of the Ninth regiment, Colonel Finan addressed the men, and during his remarks stated that he proposed to have a model camp at Weymouth, where every member of the regiment would be held to a strict accountability for his conduct during the muster. In the regiment as a whole he had the greatest confidence, but occasionally a black sheep crept into the ranks and committed some disgraceful act which redounded to the discredit of the corps. Invariably these men were not strictly members of the regiment, but were "bummers" who signed the enlistment rolls just before muster for the sake of being fed and having a general good time during the week of regimental duty, and consequently cared nothing for the fair fame or welfare of the regiment. If any such were found in camp this year he proposed to administer a bitter pill which they would remember as long as they lived. The remarks of the colonel were warmly applauded.

These words of Colonel Finan are very pointed and true, and we trust, not only for the good of this regiment but for the whole service, the regimental commander will make examples of every case of direct breach of good discipline and insubordination. It is time the National Guard ceased its play soldiering at camps of instruction, etc.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. M., Boston, Mass.—We have twice published a statement of the increased pay of enlisted men of the Army, which went into effect July 1, the last being in tabular form.

FORT PEMBINA.—Paragraph 131, Army Regulations, requires a service of eight years in the line, four of which must have been as a non-commissioned officer, to render a soldier eligible for appointment as ordnance sergeant. Under the 2d section of the act of March 2, 1867, a portion of this service may have been performed in the volunteers, equally with the Regular Army, to come within the paragraph of the Regulations.

H. S.—The pay act of May 15, 1872, contained in the 2d section, the clause that "all former laws concerning retained pay for privates of the Army are hereby rescinded." This will undoubtedly prevent a retention of pay, except as provided by the act itself; but it does not follow, necessarily, that Government must on next pay day refund to the soldier the amount already retained from him under previous laws. The intention of those laws was to enable the soldier, on the final expiration of his enlistment, to have some money, beyond his month's pay, wherewith to support himself while determining as to his future course. That intention is equally borne out by the new pay act, and Government acting on this interpretation, the Paymaster-General has issued a circular, dated July 13, and published recently in the JOURNAL, to the effect that the old retained pay will only be paid on the discharge of the soldier.

AMERICUS.—Dr. John W. Draper, in his "History of the American Civil War," vol. III., page 646, says: "The entire force called into the national service during the war was 2,638,523 men. Of these there were enlisted for three months 191,985; six months, 19,076; nine months, 87,558; one year, 334,950; two years, 43,113; three years, 1,950,792; four years, 1,040. Many of these, however, were mustered in more than once. Making suitable allowance for this and other necessary deductions, it may be concluded that about 1,500,000 soldiers were employed. Of these it is believed that more than 75 per cent. were native Americans, about 7 per cent. were Irish, and 9 per cent. Germans; the remainder were British, British-American, and other foreigners." In this connection it should not be forgotten that the venerable Bishop Hughes, visiting Europe as a member of a special United States Commission, while in Ireland, in frequent addresses to the populace, spoke deprecatingly of the fact that the Irish in America had not furnished a complement to the Union Armies at all equal to their proportion of the population of the country. The War Department official documents further show that the percentage of foreigners in our Army was comparatively small. In one instance, out of a draft of 345,764 men, 237,397 were native Americans, 32,473 Irish, 35,937 Germans, 11,479 English, 15,507 British-American, and the remainder composed of other foreigners.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS NO. 19, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 24, 1872, approve the proceedings before a General Court-martial which convened at St. Paul, Minnesota, May 6, 1872, of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, was president, in the case of Captain Henry Inman, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, found guilty of embezzling and knowingly and wilfully misappropriating and applying to his own use money, the property of the United States; violation of the thirty-ninth Article of War; making false returns; conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; disobedience of orders; and neglect of duty. The court sentenced him "To be cashiered and compelled to make good to the United States the sum of five hundred and eight and 56-100 dollars, and that his crime, name and place of abode, and punishment be published in the newspapers of Portland, Maine, and Saint Paul, Minnesota."

The proceedings and findings are approved, except the findings under the third charge. The specification to this charge does not set forth a violation of the eighteenth Article of War, which defines the offence of an officer "who shall make a false return of the state of the regiment, troop or company, or garrison under his command, or of the arms, etc., thereunto belonging." Accused having exercised no such command, his offence was not properly cognizable under this charge. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

INFERENCES drawn from the late eruption of Vesuvius, the great hurricane on the coast of Africa at Zanzibar, and the volcanic disturbances and phenomena in the Malay Archipelago, California, Japan, Syria, and other portions of the earth's surface, have led some of our best scientific authorities to believe that an eruption of Mount Hecla in Iceland may be expected at an early date.

THE Emperor of Russia was to arrive at the camp of Krasnoe-Selo on the 16th of July, to hold a series of reviews of the troops. These reviews will, according to present arrangements, terminate on the 27th of July, after which the troops will be despatched to the various points for the manoeuvres. This is expected to take two days, so that the manoeuvres will begin on the 29th. They are to last five days, including a day for rest.

THE opinion gains ground in France, as well as elsewhere, that powerful gunboats will in future form one of the most important branches of the marine, and Admiral Pothau is engaged in the organization of special corps of workmen, founders, fitters, and engineers trained in the building, fitting, and refitting of gunboats for river and other service, but especially the former, where in future the employ of such boats should, it is said, be general. The maritime prefects of Brest, Cherbourg, Rochefort, and Toulon, have received instructions to furnish all possible information on the subject, and this fact proves pretty clearly that, although stress is laid on gunboats for river service, the new organization is not to be confined to them alone.

LET all those who wish to know with what manner of men the Berlin Headquarter Staff is made up, and who can read German for themselves, procure the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, the lecture on "France and the French" (Frankreich und die Franzosen), lately published by Mittler and Son. This work is by Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Meerheimb, one of Moltke's chief assistants, and contains the result of his own observations in France put into a clear, masterly little treatise, from the twenty pages of which the reader may glean more information as to the feelings and customs of the inhabitants of what was the Second Empire than he will obtain from many a bulky volume.

Two weeks ago a very remarkable old man died in London, at the age of ninety-one. He bore an extraordinary resemblance to the first Napoleon, and boasted to the hour of his death of having won the battle of Jena. The following was his story, which, however true or false, was universally accepted: During a critical moment of the battle, Albolino (this was the old man's name) seeing the soldiers begin to waver, mounted a horse, and galloping in front of the troops, cried out, "I am your Emperor! Forward!" His corporal's uniform and his resemblance to the Emperor created such enthusiasm in the ranks that they pressed forward, and the battle was won; not, however, before the Prussians had noticed the cheat, and Albolino was seriously wounded. He lived upon a pension in Paris until quite an old man, and then went to end his days in London.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Railway News* gives some account of the arrangements that have been made for the use of Prince Bismarck's presentation carriage. It has the right to circulate freely over all the State railways and those belonging to all the railway companies in every part of Germany without any charge, and must be attached to any train and drawn up at any station indicated by the Prince or the Princess. The carriage is declared to be free from all control on the part of the railway officials. It depends entirely on the will of the Prince and Princess whether other persons besides their servants and suite shall be admitted, and in that case such passengers shall not be required to produce the tickets they may have taken. The carriage is so constructed that it can be made to run over any line of rails, and it is only in Alsace-Lorraine that some little difficulty will be met with, on account of the carriage being dangerously high for the tunnels. Imagine the sensational newspaperitorial philippics that would result from the acceptance of such a courtesy by one of our American heroes.

THE *Oesterreichische Militaerische Zeitschrift* furnishes the annexed comparative table of the time required to load and fire one round of ball-cartridge from the military breechloaders hereunder specified, two seconds being allowed in each case for aiming:

Austrian Werndl	rifle—	7 1-2 seconds.
Bavarian Werder	"	6 1-2 "
Russian Berdan	"	7 "
English Martini-Henry	"	7 "
Dutch Beaumont	"	7 "
Italian Vetterli	"	7 "
Swiss (Vetterli) repeating (magazine charged beforehand)	"	4 "
Frühwirth repeating rifle of the Austrian Gendarmerie (magazine charged beforehand)	"	4 "
Swiss Vetterli and Frühwirth repeating rifles used as single-fire rifles	"	7 "

In the Frühwirth repeating rifle, twelve seconds are required for filling the magazine after every eight rounds.

THE time has long since passed, says the *Engineering*, when railways were considered luxuries adapted only for comparatively level tracts of country, or for districts through which it would pay to form a line with very moderate gradients by the execution of expensive tunnels, cuttings, or earthworks. Now-a-days engineers do not hesitate to lay out railways across mountainous districts in which previously even roads were almost unknown, and so long as a reasonable amount of traffic is likely to be forthcoming, capitalists are to be found who are willing to advance the means for making such lines substantial realities. In central and northern Europe, in Spain, in India, and in America, both

north and south, mountain ranges have already been scaled by the iron road, and every day the locomotive is making its way through regions of cloudland at elevations unthought of some thirty years ago. Thus, in Peru, the Cordilleras are crossed by a railway at an elevation of 12,200 feet, while the summit level on the Lima and Oroya line, now in progress, will be still higher, namely, 15,000 feet above sea level.

GREAT difference of opinion exists as to the temperature of the sun. As an instance of this it may be said that Father Secchi maintains this temperature to be about ten million degrees centigrade. At a recent session of the French Academy, in defending his estimate against the much lower figures of Ericsson, Zollner, and Faye, St. Claire Deville asserted that he was engaged in investigating the subject, and that his results fixed the temperature at about three or four times the melting temperature of platinum, about 6,000 to 8,000 degrees (C.). M. Vaulle also announced an ingenious theory upon the same subject, fixing the debated figure at 10,000 degrees (C.). Finally M. Fizeau stated that, having compared the solar light with that of the carbon points of the electric light, he had been able to estimate that the former was about three times as intense as the latter, and hence, assuming the relative calorific intensity to be in proportion to the luminous intensity, he had arrived at the figure of 8000 degrees (C.) as the correct one.

THE Austrian *Statistischen Jahresbericht* for 1869 (the last published), which has recently appeared, supplies some curious particulars respecting the number of suicides in the Austrian army. In the aforesaid year, it appears, there were no fewer than 229 cases of self-destruction in an effective present of 269,835 of all ranks. Of these, 12 were officers, 93 clerks and non-commissioned officers, two volunteers, and 122 private soldiers. 172 cases were effected by shooting, 43 by hanging, 10 by drowning, 2 by jumping from a height, 1 by lying down upon a line of railway, and 1 by eating lucifer matches. In 28 cases dread of punishment was assigned as a cause; in 20 others, mental depression; in 9, dislike to the service; in 4, disappointment in love; in 4, depression caused by the death of relatives or comrades; and in 3, intemperance. In 136 cases no cause could be assigned. The proportion of cases was highest in the Gendarmerie, 1.5 per cent. of the total deaths; in the engineer regiments, 1.19 per cent.; and in the cavalry, 1.13 per cent. In 129 different corps—including battalions of the active army and reserve, and cavalry and artillery regiments—also in the remount department, the supply branch and the school staff, no cases occurred. The number of suicides during the preceding year was 98 less. In the Prussian army, in 1867, there were 163 cases of suicide; in the French army, in 1868, 177; and in the Italian army during the same year, 79 only.

THE London *Times* describes a novel and experimental railway which has just been constructed at Aldershot Camp. It is of eighteen-inch gauge, and upon the "suspension" principle patented by Mr. J. B. Fell. It is to be worked by a locomotive engine specially designed and built by Messrs. Manning, Wardle & Co., of the Engine Works, Leeds. It is to meet military as well as other requirements that the "Narrow Gauge Suspension Railway" has been introduced. It can be made and worked at a much less cost than any other form of railway, and is capable of carrying the whole of the traffic of branch or mineral lines. The whole railway consists of a continuous structure, formed of wood or iron; a single row of pillars stand at regular intervals along the line, the lower ends of the pillars rest upon wood sleepers, and are steadied by transverse diagonal struts; holes are dug in the ground, the pillars placed in position, and the earth well rammed down. The length of the pillars varies according to the contour of the ground, for their upper ends must range with each other, so as to carry the superstructure; this is formed by two longitudinal beams of wood (or iron) placed side by side, with a space between them, bolted to, strutted from, and supported by the pillars. The railway will thus be sometimes only 3 feet above the surface, while in crossing valleys or ravines it may be from 20 feet to 20 feet high from the ground, and it may have curves or gradients as on any other railway. These longitudinal beams form continuous "sleepers," and carry four rails; two on their upper surfaces, and two on their outer sides; the surface rails are of iron, these carry the train, and may be of any desired gauge from eight inches to eighteen inches; the side rails are of wood (or iron), nailed along near the lower edges of the beams, so as to be below the level of the carrying rails. They are peculiar to this system, and act as "guides" for the horizontal wheels of the wagons and carriages. Where sidings occur, or shunting is required, the switches are formed by making a twenty foot length of the railway to pivot on one end, while the other end, resting on a pair of rollers, travels from the main line to and from the siding. The carriages are suspended below the axles, by which arrangement the centre of gravity is brought very low, and they are furnished with horizontal wheels running against the "guide" rails above described, whereby the equilibrium of the carriage is maintained, and it is rendered almost impossible for it to leave the rails. A committee of Royal Engineers having been appointed by the War Office to investigate the system, reported so favorably that an experimental locomotive line of eighteen inches gauge, about one mile in length, has been made at Aldershot Camp. All the details appear to have been carefully considered, and if the result is as satisfactory as anticipated it is intended to make several miles of this railway in and about the camps at Aldershot, and in leisure times the soldiers will be exercised in taking down and putting it up again for military transport service.

JAMES MOORE, one of the men with Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, died recently at Nashville, Tennessee. He served during the war as a private soldier, and since that time, until quite recently, was on the frontier fighting the Indians.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

VON MOLTKE'S PLAN FOR THE WAR OF 1870-71.

THE first volume of the "History of the Franco-German War," prepared by the historical section of the Prussian general staff, has just appeared at Berlin. It contains a very interesting memorandum drawn up by General Von Moltke in the winter of 1868, setting forth a complete plan of campaign in the event of a war with France, and this plan was carried out in its main features when the war actually broke out in 1870. The memorandum begins by an estimate of the relative strength of the two armies. At the beginning, says the General, North Germany would only, in consequence of difficulties of transport, and perhaps also of political difficulties, dispose of ten corps, amounting in all to about 330,000 men, while France would bring into the field a force of 250,000 men, which would be increased, after calling in the reserves, to 343,000. This proportion between the opposing armies would be altered considerably in favor of Prussia if the South German States also took part in the war, or if the three reserve corps and some of the landwehr divisions were brought up in time. "It is evident," says the memorandum, "how important it is to take advantage of the superiority we should enjoy at the very beginning, even if the North German troops only were employed. This advantage would be still further increased at the decisive point if the French were to send expeditions to the North Sea coasts or to South Germany. Sufficient means would still remain for defending the former." As for South Germany, conferences had already been held at Berlin with the representatives of the South German contingents. It was ascertained that North Germany could not efficiently protect the Upper Rhine and the Black Forest by sending her troops there, and that the South would be much better defended by a union of all the German forces on the Middle Rhine, whence they could attack the invaders in flank either on the right or the left bank of the river, and speedily compel them either to stop or to retire. The South German sovereigns agreed to this, and the whole weight of the responsibility of defending the Fatherland was then thrown on the North.

"The neutrality of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland," continues the memorandum, "confines the theatre of war to the space between Luxembourg and Basle. We may therefore assume that the French will first concentrate on the line of Metz and Strasburg, in order to turn our strong position on the Rhine, advance on the Main, divide North from South Germany, come to an agreement with the latter, and then proceed to the Elbe. The most effectual way of opposing this plan would be to concentrate all the troops at our disposal to the south of the Moselle, in the Bavarian Palatinate. The prospect of an easy success might induce the French to push into South Germany with part of their forces from Strasburg, but an operation carried out along the line of the Upper Rhine would strike them in flank, prevent their proceeding any further into the Black Forest, and compel them to seek an outlet on the north. If the corps of Baden and Wurtemberg form a junction with our left wing, we shall be enabled so to strengthen it by reinforcements from the Palatinate that a decisive battle might be expected on the heights of Rastatt, which, if in our favor, would make the enemy's retreat a disaster. For such a purpose we might detach a force from our main army without danger, for the enemy will in this case have become weaker on our front. If the French wish to make the most complete use of their railway system for the rapid concentration of their forces, they will be compelled to advance in two principal groups, by Strasburg and Metz, separated by the Vosges Mountains. If the first, and probably the smallest, portion is not destined for an invasion of South Germany, its junction with the main force on the Upper Moselle can only be effected by marching. Our army, on the other hand, is posted in the Palatinate on the inner line of operations, between the two groups of the enemy. We may attack either separately, or, if we are strong enough, both simultaneously. The concentration of all our forces in the Lower Palatinate protects both the Lower and the Upper Rhine, and permits an offensive movement into the enemy's country, which, if entered upon at the right time, will probably anticipate any invasion by the French of German soil. The only question therefore is whether we could push forward our army without danger across the Rhine to the Palatinate, and thence close to the French frontier; and this question should, in my opinion, be answered in the affirmative. Our preparations for mobilization are complete down to the smallest details. Six uninterrupted lines of railway are at our disposal for the transport of troops to the district between the Moselle and the Rhine. The tables of routes which show the day and hour of leaving and stopping for each detachment of troops are ready. On the tenth day the first detachments may alight near the French frontier, and on the thirteenth the combatants of two corps d'armee may assemble there. On the eighteenth day the numbers of our army in the field would be raised to 300,000 men, and on the twentieth they can be provided with all the means of transport.

"As for the French army, we have no reason whatever to assume that its mobilization and concentration could be effected more rapidly. Since Napoleon I., France has had no experience in such matters; she has had only partial mobilizations, and on these occasions the vacancies in the field army were filled from that which remained at home. It is true that, by collecting garrisons and camps in the northeastern part of the country, and by means of their complete railway system and abundance of transport materials, the French might assemble an army of 150,000 men in a very short time on the frontier. This rapid initiative would be in accordance with the national character, and is spoken of in military circles. Supposing that an army thus improvised, which could in any case be amply provided with cavalry and artillery, should on the fifth day be assembled around Metz, and cross the frontier of Saar Louis on the eighth day, we should still be able to prevent them in time from using our railways and to disembark